

**INSIDE: OPTIMISM AT THE ICELAND SUMMIT**

# Maclean's

OCTOBER 13, 1986

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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# Maclean's

OCTOBER 15, 1986 VOL. 80 NO. 41

## COVER

### Opening the doors

After a decade of some of the lowest levels in Canadian immigration history, the Conservative government is reopening the country's doors in a bold attempt to stimulate the economy and counteract a dramatically declining birth rate and an aging population. Reaction to the new policies—from Canadians and from recent immigrants—is mixed. —Page 12

(COVER PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES WOODS FOR MACLEAN'S)



### Thawing out the Cold War

With the release of U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to a meeting in Iceland. —Page 29



### Gambling with nickels

High-risk trading in millions of shares of free-trading stocks has brought both new business and controversy to the Alberta Stock Exchange. —Page 40



### Rough ride for the Tories

An attempt by Brian Mulroney's Conservative government to put a fresh face on the new season was upset by a series of ill-timed events. —Page 22



### The quest for the Cup

As the 70th National Hockey League season opens, Montreal is determined to defend its Stanley Cup, and Edmonton is eager to win it back. —Page 32

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## War on drugs

We were rather disappointed that your story devoted to drug use in Canada ("The new drug crusade" *Coner*, Sept. 29) failed to tell us anything we did not already know. We know about how much money is involved. We know about how ingenious smugglers can be and how difficult is the task of law enforcement officials. In fact, we are close to overlooking on all this information. It is sad that Maclean's seems to have jumped on the same publicity bandwagon that politicians across North America have been riding all summer. This glut of information provided Maclean's with a unique opportunity to answer other questions. Why do people take drugs? If \$10 billion is spent in drug every year, why aren't there thousands of addicts lying dead in the gutters from sea to sea? We will never know if we rely on Maclean's to provide the answers. Instead of spouting popular clichés, Maclean's would have done its readers a much greater service had it taken about the hype and tried to do more than just regurgitate with sensational covers and shallow journalism.

—JED BLANCH,  
—PAT BLANCH,  
Toronto

## Airing unpopular truths

Barbara Amiel is a rare individual who has the intelligence and foresight to use—and the courage to write—unpopular truths. Her column about Nikola Tolstoy's book *The Monster and the Monkeys* ("Blood on British hands," Sept. 16) is one of the most spirited-reflections to events during the Second



The cocaine habit: further questions

World War that I have read in the news. Those of us of East European background have been aware of these grim facts from our own publications and from books such as Tolstoy's, for many years. But "the world that was up in arms over the possibility that Kurt Waldheim might have known of crimes against Jews" does not seem to give equal publicity to either *The Victims of Yalta* or *The Monster and the Monkeys*. I hope Amiel's forthright article will reach a wider audience than that which will ever read these books. In the 1990s George Orwell was neither widely criticized nor rejected and celebrated. His name has endured so will Barbara Amiel's.

—ANGA R. PATRICKSON,  
Kitchener, Ont.

I know about it and had read about it, with outrage and anger. Amiel's comments helped me toward a new focus on this latter chapter of government policies. Thank you for printing the column and, even more, for Barbara Amiel's courageous writing.

—LESTER HARGROVE,  
Fredericton

## The need for protection

The problem is who wrote "There is no sense in killing those who kill to show that killing is wrong" (Letters, Sept. 29) misses the point. Capital punishment is for protection against repeat performances, not revenge. Determination or lack of is immaterial. There is a kind of criminal that is compelled to commit gruesomely heinous acts unto the grave. These human imposters should be eliminated because our justice and prison systems cannot or will not keep them out of our society. For its own protection, society must identify its offenders and eliminate them.

—PATRICK GUNDEL,  
Delta, B.C.

## PASSAGES

**MARRIED:** Newfoundland Conservative Premier Brian Peckford, 64, and Carol Bennett, a widow in her late 20s, in a private ceremony in St. John's. Peckford's first wife, Marina, died for disfigurement in March, 1985, while he was campaigning for a provincial general election. They have three daughters. Bennett has a nine-year-old son, Justin.

**ENVELOPED:** Vancouver wheelchair athlete Rick Hansen, 29, who has become an international celebrity since he launched his Man in Motion fund-raising tour for spinal research 18 months ago, and Amanda Reid, 27, a Vancouver physiotherapist, who has accompanied him throughout most of the tour.

**DEED:** Economist Nicholas Kaldor (Lord Kaldor), 38, who was a chief economic adviser to former British Labour prime minister Harold Wilson, in Cambridge, England. Kaldor first established his reputation in the 1930s and 1960s with a series of reports on taxation for developing nations. In recent years Kaldor was a relentless critic of the tight-money policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, blaming them for Britain's high unemployment rate.

**DEED:** Australian dancer and choreographer Sir Robert Helpmann, 77, after a history of gastric and respiratory illness, in Sydney. Helpmann was the principal dancer with Ballets de la Ville in London from 1925 to 1950. As well, he produced and choreographed several important ballets, and he acted in and helped choreograph the classic 1948 ballet film *The Red Shoes*.

**NOBILITATED:** Diplomat Edward Perle, 58, as the United States' first black ambassador to South Africa, by President Ronald Reagan as part of an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the Senate to uphold his veto of a tough congressional sanctions bill.

**WARRIED:** Posthumously to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who at age 35 was murdered on the streets of Stockholm last February, the Albert Einstein International Peace Prize.

**APPOINTED:** Timothy Porteous, 38, as executive director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal. Porteous, who will report to the centre's founder and director, Phyllis Krasilovsky, will oversee public programs and be involved in planning. Porteous was director of the Centre for Cultural Affairs since 1985, leaving last summer after complaining that then-communism minister Marcel Masse was interfering with its funding.

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## Good natured banter

A Dutch Canadian myself, I was not offended in any way by Allan Fotheringham's reference to British Columbia's new premier as Willie Wooden Shoes ("Fundamentally Lousy Land," Aug. 13), and I neither doubt that any Dutch Canadian were. Fotheringham's response to Margaret Laurence's charge of racism is altogether correct ("The Klan can handle it, eh," Sept. 8), and for Laurence or anyone else to mistake a bit of good-natured banter for racism could make this country an unpleasant and even dangerous place to live.

—GEOFFREY GUNNICK  
Coldbrook, N.S.

Is it true? All I have to do is write a letter to the editor saying I do not like what Allan Fotheringham has said in his column and then he writes back to me publicly, just as he did in his open letter to Margaret Laurence? Please say yes, Mr. Fotheringham. You can even call me Nancy in the last paragraph, as if you really know me too.

—NANCY MEIER,  
Victoria

## A wider net of interests

Peter C. Newman's column on business schools ("New masters of the bottom line," *Business Week*, Sept. 18) was particularly timely given the outstanding high demand for places in these programs. We—business schools in general and Queen's in particular—have been blessed with a particularly well-qualified group of applicants over the past decade. Undoubtedly they in turn have benefited in the job market because of their business degrees. However, despite the apparent competitive climate of such programs, it is not only self-interest that motivates this group. Our demanding programs quickly instill a willingness to learn to work together effectively. And in an era of continuing reduced funding, our graduates have proved to be a major resource for the university. I would be disappointed if your readers shared the impression that the business schools of this country or their graduates are concerned with just the bottom line.

—JAMES R. COLEMAN,  
Dean, School of Business,  
Queen's University,  
Kingston, Ont.

## Accent on diversity

Your special report on Quebec filmmaking ("Movie masterpiece," Sept. 15) states that French audiences find Quebec accents amusing. While this could be due to lack of exposure, it is more likely an ignorant response by snobs of the *Academie Française*. *Préférence* itself is blessed with a variety of accents from the Mediterranean to the

coasts of Brittany and Normandy, and the strength of the *Academie* to impose a Parisian accent on the French population appears to motivate this unpleasant Quebec speech. A Quebec underworld figure delivering lines in Parisian tones would be a true source of amusement.

—JOHN K. PETERSON  
Ottawa

## Architect of a victory

Your review of Pierre Berton's *Vimy* ("Vimy's bloody victory," Books, Sept. 10), while giving full credits to Sir Arthur Currie, failed to mention Sir Julian

Byng. In the 19 months after May, 1918, when he was appointed to command the Canadian Corps, this British general shook up General Headquarters by promoting Canadians to take the place of many British officers, put an end to rivalries between divisional commanders, and endeared himself to the rank and file by his frequent inspections of the front lines and his care for their comforts. He ordered intensive training and improved discipline, devised new methods of infantry advances, and personally selected Col. A.G. McNaughton to organize the counterbattery fire that

overwhelmed the German artillery. It was a recognition of the skill of Currie, McNaughton and other Canadian officers to say that Byng was the true architect of the battle of Vimy Ridge.

—D. LEVIN JACOBSON  
Moncton

## Make-work project

Although there has been a lot of dissatisfaction over putting Daltan Camp on the government payroll in an obviously partisan role ("Return of a backroom boy," *Cover/Canada*, Sept. 8), many in New Brunswick are very grateful that

money has finally been directed to the unemployment rate here.

—ROBERT LAFRANCE,  
Kilmerville, N.B.

Regarding tactician Daltan Camp being hired to improve the image of the PCs as a caring party, shouldn't more money be spent on demonstrating that the PCs are indeed caring about the concerns of Canadians?

—FRANÇOIS C. MURRAY,  
East Lansing, Mich.

## Trudeau's third coming

It is becoming frighteningly apparent that there is indeed a third coming of

Trudeau and it is undoubtedly as sinister as Ross's mad monk, Magnum ("Ego in the highest places," Fotheringham Column, Sept. 15). Trudeau seems to hold transfixed and spellbound a certain beleaguered, weak-kneed and worshipful segment of the Liberal party. Can Canadians not be spared a Third Coming?

—ALAN BERN,  
Brimmer

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's Magazine*, Maclean House Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

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
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## Africa's cult musician

When one of Africa's most celebrated musicians receives visitors at his home in the Nigerian capital of Lagos, he lounges in little more than a striped bathing suit, which tends to slip down in the back. But when Fela Anikulapo-Kuti jumps on stage to perform, his costume is a study in flamboyance. He wears a blue jump suit and pants embroidered with monophones. His act is equally colorful. He swings behind his keyboards, swings his saxophone and waves his arms to keep his 27 musicians in line. Between blasts of his multicolored sax, Fela sings in pidgin English the provocative lyrics that have aroused the ire of the military government of his native Nigeria—and which have won him the title of the Afro Beat King, as critics have called him, as well as the praise of a growing number of music lovers around the world.

Fela's following in North America is still limited but increasing. The musician first became known because of his influence on the work of many popular Western musicians. His unique blend



Fela's eccentric polemic

of music, intertwined with reggae rhythms, has inspired singer Jimmy Cliff and David Byrne, leader of the American group Talking Heads. And with the recent recording success of his fellow Nigerian performer, King Sunny Adé, many pop music experts expect that Western audiences will appreciate Fela's performance when he arrives in North America next month for a major tour that will include expected shows in Toronto and Montreal.

Fela is an controversial offshoot as he is on The Embodiment 47-year-old, who once married 27 wives—all in a single ceremony—but often been at odds with Nigeria's military and civilian governments. In 1984 he was arrested for controversial Nigerian foreign currency regulations as he was leaving for an American tour. After he served 10 months, his five-year sentence was cut short last April by members of a new armed forces junta that overthrew the previous military government in an August, 1988, coup. Still, when he appeared on stage in Lagos in early September, his first appearance in his native country since being released, he began blasting the nation's new rulers. Frantic below his face, Fela chanted, "Bastard mouth does start to leak again."

Fela, staid in performances with preachings about government corruption, imperialism and social injustice. Indeed, many of his songs are strong, although eccentric, polemics extolling a vague concept of pan-Africanism, or continental socialism. "I have a loose tongue, an extremely loose tongue," Fela told *Madroen's*. In more than 30 recordings, he lashed out against government abuses of freedom, and demands that Africans "think for themselves."

The son of a respected Nigerian educator, Fela attended the Trinity College of Music in the late 1950s and early 1960s. While studying in Britain, he heard for the first time the music of American jazz performers John Coltrane and Miles Davis. When he returned to Nigeria in 1965, he abandoned a brief broadcasting career to take up music. He developed a hybrid style of performing that combined American jazz influences with African music, creating a dense and hypnotic style now known as Afro Beat. After meeting black civil rights activists during a trip to the United States in 1969, he became a fierce supporter of black nationalism. His mother, Funmilayo, one of Nigeria's most outspoken feminists, who fought successfully for female suffrage in Nigeria, also influenced his thinking. In 1973 police fatally injured her by tossing her out of a second-floor window during a raid, ostensibly to search for illegal drugs in



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Feld's home. Outraged, Feld dumped her coffin at the residence of then-governor Gen. Abacha's Obasanjo.

Although Feld's two brothers are senior members of Nigeria's ruling elite, they continue to provide emotional and sometimes financial support for the matriarch. Her brother Koye is Nigeria's health minister and a renowned advocate of primary health care. The other brother, Belo, is a vice-president of the Nigerian Medical Association. Feld's only sister, Gladys, is a nurse. She describes Koye as a "soft-spoken gentleman," Belo as a "bighearted" and Feld as a "go go go go, a matriarch who is fighting for the masses."

While his political beliefs are vague, Feld espouses them with religious fervor. He calls himself a "khat priest," and he named the Lagos nightclub that he owns "The Shrine." Feld said that his upbringing enabled him to reflect on such institutions as marriage, which he now rejects, adding that it "makes me want to vomit." He says that marriage causes jealousy and powerlessness. According to friends, he more thought carefully for his time when he was in home. Realized one of his fellow magazine "Belle" was to fly in Feld's house. Twenty of his 27 wives—who collectively have six children—deserted him for other men.

His reputation for riotous living has led some Nigerians to reject Feld's message and reality. Some hotel owners have refused to provide accommodations for his large group, Egypt 80, because of the hotel's reputation for using drugs, smoking hotel property and causing trouble. But Feld says that recently he has returned home, before leaving on tour he gives his group a state lottery talk about avoiding "smash" (heroin). Although Feld says that he does not use hard drugs and only rarely drinks alcohol (which he wants to be "stupid"), he admits to enjoying marijuana, which he describes as "very spiritual."

Nevertheless, some Nigerians say that they do not take Feld's politics seriously, suggesting that he is more eager to garner attention than to initiate reform. But among Nigeria's growing ranks of unemployed, oppressed or simply cynical, Feld remains attractive. His disciples often recount a story of how a band of criminals recently stole Feld's bag while his group was on tour in a crime-ridden Nigerian state during the mid-1970s. The robbers ran away when they saw the matriarch looked inside. "Why would they want to kill me?" asked Feld with a grin. "I am the only one that understands their plight!"

—MICHAEL JENNINGS and LYNN DOVET in Lagos

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FOLLOW-UP

## Prescription for a showdown

Until last spring Toronto resident Pines Stewart liked and trusted her physician, whom she had consulted for approximately two years. But last March she noticed that Dr. Paul Loren, a doctor substituting for her regular physician, and scribbled notes on her medical record that had nothing to do with her health. Above a diagnosis of an ear infection, the doctor had written that Stewart spoke in "antagonistic tones about doctors spitting out."

The reference was to a conversation she had had with the doctor about the controversial practice of extra billing—charging patients more than provincial Medicare rates allowed. When Stewart made her findings public, she immediately became embroiled in the Ontario Liberal government's battle last spring to end the practice. Many of the 17,000 members of the Ontario Medical Association (OMA) opposed the proposed ban. Then, Stewart's regular physician, Claire Loney, notified her that she no longer wished to be her doctor.

Although Stewart's case was extreme, it demonstrated the bitterness of the extra billing debate. After an eight-month confrontation, marked by a 25-day doctors' strike last June, the Health Care Accessibility Act became law June 30. Since then, hospitals have received \$100 million in transfer payments that the federal government had withheld while extra billing was still legal. Now, doctors can be fined as much as \$1,000 for charging patients more than the amount set by the Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP). But the fight is not over. The legality of the act is now being challenged in the Ontario Supreme Court. And despite a formal announcement by the OMA last month to "re-establish communications with the Ontario government," doctors have found other ways to express their anger with the law.

The most widespread tactic used by doctors is to charge patients for services not covered by OHIP and which until last summer were free. Dr. Hene

Geffen, a general practitioner in Lennox County, Ont., no longer renews prescriptions over the telephone. "There is a lot of anger and disillusionment out there," he said.

Some doctors have closed their practices. Patients who telephone Dr. William B. Goodman, a Toronto specialist, are greeted by a message on an answering machine that says Goodman is "taking a leave of absence until 1991/92."



Goodman at home, taking a leave of absence because "I refuse to practice as a civil servant."

is settled in the courts." The 65-year-old Goodman says that he is prepared to quit his practice if the law is not overturned by the courts. "I refuse to practice as a civil servant," he said.

Throughout the controversy, officials of the OMA said that doctors were fighting for professional freedom and not for money. But U.S. health organizations are already looking to lure disgruntled Ontario doctors to the United States by promising better earnings. During last summer's strike, one nursing organization, Texas Doctor's Group Inc., distributed pamphlets that asked, "Seeking a paved highway to financial success?" In a month the organization's president, Wellington Smith, will be in Toronto interviewing Ontario candidates to fill 17 vacant family physician spots. According to Smith, there are already 300 Canadian doctors working in Texas. "They are not here to work as hard and

can bank thousands," he said. The imposition of new fees outside Medicare has confused and angered many patients. Michael Harding, executive director of the Ontario Health Coalition, a patients' organization, says that it is still unclear what the government will do about those doctors. Said Harding: "People have been scared into paying hefty fees without understanding what they are for." The

doctors' governing body, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has failed in its requests to the OMA to agree to issues free guidelines for uninsured services. And OMA general secretary Edward Moran: "We are waiting for the dust to fall."

Both Harding and provincial MPP Leader Bob Rae insist that the government must negotiate with the College to gain control of what Rae calls "free-market medicine." But the minister of health, Murray Elman, who is about to begin negotiating a new fee schedule for insurable services with the OMA, declined to comment on the issue. For her part, Pines Stewart has found a new physician who is a member of the Medical Reform Group, an association of doctors and medical students that supported Bill 94. "I would stand up for my principles again," she said, "but I have lost a lot of respect for doctors."

—SHIRLEY ABRAMSON in Toronto

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**AIR CANADA**



## Dissent in the ranks

As top Liberal party strategist for 25 years, Senator Keith Davey seemed to adept at orchestrating federal electoral victories that he became known as *The Bomber*, a name he adopted for his political maneuvers published this month. Davey's skill at managing more than six election campaigns kept him at the centre of the Liberal party's power structure. But despite more than two decades of enduring loyalty to the man at the helm of the party, Davey shocked many of its members last month by suggesting that Liberals could opt to hold a leadership convention in a vote to be taken during the next party convention in November and shift the party to the party. The remarks sparked instant controversy and opened rare rifts within the usually tightly knit party. Recently, Davey spoke with *Maclean's* Ottawa Correspondent Hilary Maclean in an East Block office on his views of both Liberal Leader John Turner and the Liberal party.



Davey: "Christian would be excellent"

**Maclean's:** Do you believe that the Liberal party can win the next election if John Turner is not the leader?

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**Davey:** I am not prepared to say that. The Liberal party, in its constitution, calls for a review vote. I am offended by the notion that if you vote for a review, you are not a loyal Liberal. The party is far more important than the leader, which is not to denigrate John Turner or the leader at any particular point in time. But in the final analysis, ultimate loyalty is to the party, which brings us to the very key question of whether John Turner can form the next Liberal government. I think the party is not on that, and that is something the delegates will express their opinion on at the end of November. The way John Turner wins the country is the way he wins the leadership review, and that is by going out and meeting delegates one on one, shedding his image as a cross between John Kennedy and Louis St. Laurent, and coming as The Harry Truman. Combined with that, he has to demonstrate that he is a reform Liberal, a Liberal who can appeal to the moderate and liberal rightists which deserted us in 1984. I am doing my best not to be a lightning rod for or against John Turner, but I want people to think about the situation. While we have Brian Mulroney as the ropes, we have not touched [him] out of the ring. The other factor which worries me is the fact that the vote is consolidating and expanding its position. All I want is for Liberal delegates to think about these things before they can their ballot. In no way am I leading any kind of crusade to dump John Turner.

**Maclean's:** This is a major departure for you, because you gained a reputation for expressing greater loyalty to the leader than to the party.

**Davey:** Loyalty to the party is the ultimate loyalty. I would have thought that John Turner would have said, "Yes, that is right." He has not so far. But I think that would have been the wise thing for him to say.

**Maclean's:** Some critics here and that John Turner has failed to develop a rapport with the electorate. Do you agree?

**Davey:** I am not prepared at this point to write off John Turner. But I am prepared to urge delegates to think about the situation very seriously. I think that John Turner is a decent man, an honest man. No one doubts his integrity, his commitment. But maybe those things of themselves are not enough.

**Maclean's:** Do you think that Turner is a "mash" liberal?

**Davey:** I think he has been more liberal since the election and I think he is becoming more liberal all the time—that is encouraging. I think people's attitudes toward political positions evolve as they are around longer. John was more progressive when he was here in the early days of Pierre Trudeau. He

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all and went to Bay Street, and you cannot stay on Bay Street for nine years and not have some of it rub off. I guess it did.

**Maclean's:** Some members of the Liberal party are suggesting that if you are losing the image of John Turner's leadership to aid your boat.

**Davey:** That is a cheap shot. The only cheaper shot is that I am brooding because I am not the campaign chairman. I have made it very clear that when Trudeau resigned I decided I did not want to run a campaign ever again. I have run 64% that is more than enough. The media usually, but in this case the politicians, assume that you always want to go on and on. Well people do not always want to go on and on. I could not imagine a circumstance in which I would run the next campaign or indeed want to run the next campaign. But I would not be loyal to the party if I did not bring forth my concerns. And there are all kinds of people who share my concerns and are dragging their feet and tagging at their harness.

**Maclean's:** Is this not in conflict with the Liberal tradition of publicly supporting the leader?

**Davey:** You do not support the leader if he is wrong. You do not support the leader if he is going potentially to disfigure the party.

**Maclean's:** If you change leaders in the near future, will the Liberal party have enough time to survive winning the next election?

**Davey:** Absolutely. The [next] election will be two years after the review—that is simple time. It is simple time for the Tories to get their act together, it is more simple time for the Liberals to get their act together.

**Maclean's:** Would Pierre Trudeau ever consider running again?

**Davey:** That is too much to hope for. **Maclean's:** Are there any obvious potential candidates left to stand to replace John Turner?

**Davey:** I certainly could see someone else taking up the mantle. Someone like [former finance minister] Marc Lalonde, or maybe someone like [former Trudeau aide] Jim Coates. Tim Axworthy [also a former Trudeau aide], certainly [former transport minister] Lloyd Axworthy. I think there are a lot of people interested in running.

**Maclean's:** Did you support the leadership candidacy of Jean Chrétien during the last convention?

**Davey:** I offered help to a lot of people in that campaign. [But] in the final analysis I cast my ballot for Turner.

**Maclean's:** Would you support a leadership bid by Chrétien now?

**Davey:** I do not want to put myself in the position of shifting for Jean Chrétien or for anyone else, but I think Chrétien would be an excellent leader of the Lib-

eral party. I do not think you can preclude him, because his polling numbers are good. He would have to demonstrate a lot of things. If the delegates opt for a review, they will have decided that John Turner cannot win the [next] election and that they may as well try somebody else. But it is not a lead pipe chunk that somebody else would win the election. I do not think the Tories are out of business, not by a long shot.

**Maclean's:** If you did not cast your vote for Chrétien then, why do you now think he could be a good leader?

**Davey:** One thing that has been dramat-

ically demonstrated is that Canadians are people like him. That is not a bad start for a politician. I must say I have been surprised at the response he has engendered all over the country. [Evening] Trudeau's darkest days as Prime Minister everybody trusted him, everybody respected him. They might not have liked him.

**Maclean's:** What political strategies do you think the Liberal party should adopt in order to regain control of the government?

**Davey:** The first thing is we have to resolve the [leadership] review. I am

satisfied that if John Turner wins the review, the party will rally to him. Conversely, if someone else wins, then the party will rally to him. There will be an eight- to 10-per-cent fallout because of bitterness. By and large the party will rally to the leader, and then we have to expand our attack on the Tories and come forward with programs and policies which will not allow the NDP to steal our clothes.

**Maclean's:** How have you put a lot of emphasis on the NDP threat?

**Davey:** Anybody who does not put emphasis on the NDP threat does not ex-

press what is happening in Canada. [Ed] Broadbent goes out of his way not to remind people of the name tag; he campaigns as a social democrat, not a socialist. He is a very beguiling kind of fish. When people are so antagonistic toward the Prime Minister and obviously have reservations about John Turner, Broadbent is automatically the beneficiary. I do not see any Broadbentmania. I think the parking of votes is significant.

**Maclean's:** What qualities do you feel are necessary for a candidate willing to lead the Liberal party?

**Davey:** Obviously the person has to be a progressive, a left-of-center reformer. Liberal, someone who can appeal to the traditional Liberal coalition, someone who possesses political skills. Included in that is someone who can attract support.

**Maclean's:** If you had to pick someone who has all of these qualities, whom would it be?

**Davey:** Pierre Trudeau. He is the most remarkable politician I have ever known. The more we see of Mulroney, the better Trudeau looks, and people stop on the street to say that. ☐

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## FOLLOW-UP

### An unlikely crusader

**O**n a year ago Joseph Maori was leading a quiet life, working at odd jobs and fighting to keep his tiny \$300-a-month room on Manhattan's Upper West Side. He lost the fight, and on Nov. 22, 1985, he was evicted. It was a commonplace incident in New York, where there are at least 68,000 homeless people wandering the streets. But when a Soviet television crew focused its cameras on Maori's plight, he became an instant celebrity. The lanky 57-year-old hooked up the attention of the Soviet media and even received an all-expenses-paid four-week speaking tour of the Soviet Union to explain the predicament of New York's homeless. Since returning home last Aug. 31, however, he has become a favorite target for indignant patriotic Americans. His co-workers at The New York Times, where he works part time, bawling newspapers, have ostracized him, while The Daily News, a New York tabloid, wrote, "Maori is a pathetic, pathological liar and a sleazy hypocrite."

Maori's notoriety arose from his appearance in a Soviet TV documentary called *The New York Fifth Avenue*, which described the lives of New York's homeless. Maori said that he participated in the film, which was first aired in the Soviet Union last April, because he believed it would help publicize the plight of New York's homeless population, a subject he said was widely ignored at home. His aim, he said, was to embarrass Americans into finding shelter for New York's poor. "I wasn't getting any support here [in New York]," Maori told *Maclean's*. "I thought maybe I would be able to use them over there to get some support for the homeless." But rather than shame Americans into sympathizing with the poor, the documentary—a heavy-handed caricature of the extremes of rich and poor—immediately drew harsh, defensive reviews after portions were aired on U.S. television.

Instead of the city's housing crisis, Maori himself soon became the issue. The *Daily News* charged that Maori had misrepresented himself as homeless because he was living with his co-wife in a rent-controlled apartment. The tabloid also stated that Maori was not destitute because he was working part time at the Times, where he was earning \$11,500 a year.

Indeed, following his eviction Maori had been immediately relocated by a



Maori, *Maclean's* defense responds

tenants' association in a \$350-a-month room in a city-operated hotel. "I was just really glad that I did not go into the street," Maori replied. He denied living with his co-wife and said chronic hepatitis prevented him from working more than a few days at a time. Still, he found that even his friends and co-workers stopped talking to him and that his job was in jeopardy. His shop steamed at the Times recently told one local TV reporter, "We have no room for Communists in the union."

Although Maori acknowledges that he may have been used by the Soviets for propaganda purposes, he denies that he is a "liar." He has also denied reports that he received money for helping the Soviet film-makers. "Everybody assessed I was either a dope or the son of a bitch or somewhere in between with Kowarsky," said Maori.

Despite the public condemnation, Maori said that he does not regret his decision to participate. And he pointed out that the controversy has achieved his original aim—to bring the issue of New York's bag ladies and boney poor before the public. "Homeless activists could never get any media people to come down and talk to the homeless," said Maori. "So I say to myself, maybe this might be worth it."

—LARRY BLACK in New York



**THE FAMOUS GROUSE**  
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## Cutting a grand design

For promising Canadian architect Carlos Ott, 46, the exercise was long and frustrating. Three times he made appointments with French President François Mitterrand to present his design for a new Paris opera house. In November, 1983, the Toronto-based Ott had beaten out 760 other qualifying entrants in an international competition to design the \$600-million project. But each time, Mitterrand's busy schedule forced him to cancel the engagement. Then, last March, when Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac was elected prime minister, Ott suddenly found his project at the centre of the wrong kind of attention.

Elected on a platform of fiscal restraint, the neo-Gaullist Chirac ordered a halt to construction of the massive opera house—at a cost of \$200,000 a day—while his government pondered the fate of the project. The building was widely associated with the grand cultural plans of Chirac's political rival, socialist leader Mitterrand. Nine days later officials in Chirac's office announced that the project



Ott: 'building a big pachyderm'

could proceed, but on a scaled-down version of Ott's widely admired concept, which will see a substantial portion of the project turned over to private developers. Declared Ott: "I feel sad about it."

The Bastille Opera project was conceived as a replacement for the Palais Garnier, the city's famous theatre, completed in 1875. As an expression of Belle Époque architecture, it ranks with the Eiffel Tower as one of the city's greatest landmarks. But in a country where opera is as popular as hockey is in Canada, the old house has long been an anachronism. The capacity of approximately 2,000 seats, including 400 with obstructed sight lines, falls far short of demand. As well, production facilities are so cramped that sets have to be built off the premises, then trucked in. Lack of space ties up the auditorium for rehearsals, limiting its availability for performances.

Ott's opera house, even in its new form, will be the largest such location in the world, accommodating 2,700 people in the grand opera hall and another 1,800 in a smaller theatre dedicated to chamber opera such as Mozart's *The Magic Flute*. To be situated across town from the old opera house, the mammoth complex will also house a 300-seat third theatre, 10 rehearsal halls, an 800-seat amphitheatre, design rooms, offices, a cinema, stores, two restaurants and a café. The staff, numbering approximately 2,000, will produce 950 operas a year, compared to the old house's 350. Cultural authorities claim that, despite the new structure's awesome cost, it will prove more lucrative than the famous old house, which will still present alternate opera programs. The new facility's gargantuan dimensions prompted Ott to comment, "The building is really a big pachyderm."

Now, with a new design that deflates the scene workshop, the builders are racing to complete the structure in time for the biennial celebration of the storming of the Bastille prison during the French Revolution—July 14, 1989. "It has been so fast it makes your head spin," said Toronto architect Kent Hawson, formerly a member of Ott's design team. Still, many Parisians are lamenting Chirac's cut-cutting drive. With the original plan, nearby railway yards would have been cleared and turned into vast public promenades. Instead, the yards will be turned over to private developers for the construction of hotels and apartments. But Ott refuses to express any bitterness over the reduction of his grand design. Said Ott: "The original vision is still there."

—DAVID LARREE

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### Lament of an American patrician

**L**ast November Gore Vidal left his vineyards at Navelia, Italy, and journeyed to New York to speak at a benefit for the writers' group, *rice* International. The expatriate author spoke on one of his favorite themes—all about how horrid American policy has been to the downtrodden of the world. This time he also threw in stuff about the economic conquest of America by Asia and how the "long-haired Asiatic colossus takes its turn as world leader, and we—the white race—have become the yellow man's burden."

I thought it was a silly speech full of all the usual left-wing clichés. Vidal's fear of Asia had him to the extraordinary conclusion that the only hope for America and the white race, "which has many well-deserved enemies," is to make common cause with the Soviet Union to stand fast against the coming Sino-Japanese world. I would suggest that if anybody other than Gore Vidal had made that speech, it could have been dismissed as the lousy and racist ravings of a petulant American lamenting on the *Amélie* Coast.

But Gore Vidal is a celebrated liberal writer with considerable ability and a considerable number of friends in the American literary establishment. His views are couched in all sorts of vaguish terms with the result that no one troubles himself enough to call his remarks leonine, let alone racist.

Robert Niles Deane

Midge Decker heads a neoconservative group based in New York called the Committee for the Free World, which publishes a monthly broadsheet titled *Constructivism*. Decker is married to Norman Fuchsorets, author of several

al books and editor of Commentary magazine, published by the American Jewish Committee. Decker and Podhoretz are leaders in the American neo-conservative movement. They also happen to be Jewish. In a 2,000-word piece in *Commentary*, Midge Decker summarized Finkel's thesis and concluded "One thing is clear: Mr. Vidal does not like his country."

It was this comment that sparked the great read fest in the March 22 issue of *The Nation*. In the mocking and supercilious, albeit not unfriendly, tones of the patrician, Vidal denounced the Podhoretzes "that wonderful, wacky couple . . . Poddy and Midge" who were "Israeli fifth columnists" and had no right to comment on

American affairs. Vidal also recounted a conversation in which he told Newman Podhoretz about a play he was writing on the Civil War, and Podhoretz replied that the Civil War was as remote to him as the War of the Roses. Vidal wrote that this indicated Podhoretz would never become "an assimilated American, but rather his first loyalty would always be to Israel. Yet he and Hodge stay on, among us, in order to make propaganda and raise money for Israel."

The Israeli connection, wrote Vidal, also explained the neoconservative views of the Podhoretz. "To make sure that nearly a third of the federal budget goes to the Postage and Israel, it is necessary for the pre-Israel lobbyists to make common cause with our Israeli right. Hence the virulent propaganda." As for Midge's initial criticism of Vidal's speech, in which she took issue with his account of

*It confounds me that the American literary community has not risen up as one to censure U.S. writer Gore Vidal*

American imperialism toward Mexico, California, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Vidal had this to say: "Midge is not [ashamed of what we did] because in the Middle East another predatory people is busy showing other people's land in the name of an alien democracy. She is a propagandist for these predators and that is what all this nonsense is about."

"But now that we're really leveling with each other," concluded Vidal, "I've got to tell you I don't much like your country, which is Israel." In case anyone missed the point, Vidal also made a dig about the learned assimilation of much Jews as the Padshahs, so recently come to America as opposed to "the goyim" who arrived long before Ellis Island.

The debate raises some interesting points. The first is that so long as you follow Vidal's technique in his original speech, you can go as far as invoking the yellow peril and racial defense of the white race by Americans and the Soviet Union, and *The Nation* will reprint your remarks with admiration. All you have to do is couch your words

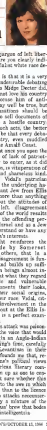
in the fashionable jargon of left liberals and make sure you clearly indicate that the imperialist white race deserves to be hated.

The second point is that it is a very risky and I think undesirable debating tactic to suggest, as Midge Decter did, that someone does not love his country and is in effect to accuse him of anti-Americanism. It may well be true, but I think such accusations should be saved for those who sell documents of military secrets to a hostile country. Short of proof of such acts, the better assumption should be that every debater loves his country, even needed Mayflowerites on the Azusa Coast.

The *disgrace* is that even you open the door with a charge of lack of patriotism, what is likely to ensue, as it did from Mr. Vidal's pen, is vituperation of the most blatant and shameless kind. The broadness of Vidal's patrician style barely makes the underlying hatred of the immigrant Jew from Ellis Island it reveals more than anything else something about the attitudes of members of the left. Disgracement with their analysis of the world results in the charge that the offending person is an agent of Israel and as a Jew is not likely to understand or have any feelings for America's interests.

Finally, the fight reinforces the observation made by Somerset Maugham, among others, that is a crutch, when the disagreement is fundamental enough and builds up sufficient hatred, human beings almost invariably strike out at what they regard as the most basic and vulnerable points of their opponents: their looks, their handicaps, their sexual origins, their religion or their race. Vidal, citing his ancestor's involvement in the Civil War, striking out at the Ellis Island Jewish couple, is a perfect example of this sad truth.

In my view, Vidal's attack was pitiable, one remnant of the voice that would not be out of place in an Anglo-American country club of Kipling's first, careful putting, self-righteous Lewisian in their place it utterly confounds us that, remnant of what one's political views might be, the American literary community has not risen up as one to censure Vidal. I am not sure whether the silence speaks more to the awe in which the politician is held than to the honor given to anyone who attacks neoconservatives. It is probably a mixture of the two, and it is a wicked brew that bodes ill for the American intellectual.





# OPENING THE DOORS

CANADA/COVER

They waited for years, living on hope in quarters smaller than the single room they now occupy in Winnipeg's Ballroom Hotel. At age 38, Ben Thoson had spent seven years in a refugee camp in Thailand after fleeing the Communists in Kampuchea. Waiting for a visa, he married Hok Seem and fathered two sons. Two weeks ago they arrived in Winnipeg. First they will learn English, then they will find jobs. But they will never again worry about being sent back to Kampuchea.

Five years ago Vietnamese-born Thien Chi Tran's name was also a refugee camp in Thailand. Now, he plays soccer with the Calgary Civic Synchroph. He fishes and camps and (this fall) Thoson, 35, began a qualifying year at the University of Calgary. He became a Ca-

nadian citizen in June, and this summer he married Sandra Isler, a teacher specializing in English as a second language. "The first time I felt I belonged here," he recalled, "is when Calgary made the Steiner Cup finals."

The history—and the future—of Canada, consists of millions of such stories. Canada is a nation of immigrants. Its trees were felled, its fields tilled, its prairies cleared and its cities built by successive generations of migrants and refugees in the suspicious view of the ruling majority, they often spoke the wrong language, wore the wrong clothing or worshipped the wrong God. But while they were exploited and isolated, they were also allowed in by the hundreds of thou-

sands—the necessary raw material for the nation.

Considered Nice, after a decade of blacking out a troubled world with some of the lowest immigration levels in its history, Canada is again reopening its borders. Defying chronic unemployment and spotty economic growth, the government is planning to risk a significant increase in immigration in a bold attempt to stimulate the economy and counteract a dramatically declining birthrate and an aging population. "Immigrants create jobs and expand markets and demand," said Gerry Weiner, appointed minister of state for immigrants on June 30. "My vision is to open the doors—but, of course, in a controlled fashion." It has exhilarated some Canadians—

and unsettled many more—so that there has never been a greater blueprint for the country or the making of a Canadian. Instead, Ben Thoson in Winnipeg and Thien Chi Tran in Calgary have contributed to the perpetual evolution of Canada. The process never ends, even long enough for a clear, sharp definition of autochthony to emerge. The changes can only be noted in passing: new words in the vocabulary, new faces in the neighborhood, new languages on the buses, new foods in restaurants and stores. The ground shifts incrementally as such new ways of immigration build on the above.

**Vision:** The process has changed not only the nation's demography but its sense of itself. The Canada of the First and Second World Wars—when author Hugh MacLennan wrote precisely of the nation's two voltages, French and English—is now faded and indistinct, is expected to call for a "moderate, controlled increase" in immigration. Without such an increase—given the current low birthrate—Canada's population will go into a decline by the year 2021. And according to a 1984 Statistics Canada study, since birth rates mean that 275,000 immigrants a year—three times the current level—would be needed by the end of the century to keep the national population growing by just one per cent.

It is doubtful that Ottawa has yet committed itself to trying immigration so that reports leaked it should, but already there has been a marked shift in policy. In 1985 the new Conservative government allowed just 84,272 immigrants into the country—the lowest intake in 33 years. This year the flow eased again, between 115,000 and 116,000 workers, families and refugees are expected. And if federal ambitions

generated an intense national debate after Ottawa ruled that they could live and work in Canada until their claims for refugee status were processed. Both Weiner and senior Employment and Immigration Minister Benoit Bouchard weathered a withering backlash after it was discovered that the Sri Lankans had not sailed from India as they claimed, but from West Germany.

**Fear:** Weiner, whose Montreal-area riding of DeLorain includes a large immigrant population, blamed much of the reaction on misunderstanding. The Tamil, he said, would not jump the line ahead of those seeking to enter the country as immigrants. "All of the Sri Lankans who came this summer are working," Weiner said. "There were jobs available that were not being filled by Canadians." Nor will the incident sway the government's com-



Immigrants awaiting in as Canadian citizens; stranded Tamils waiting in Newfoundland (above): no genuine blueprint

like a footprint on the beach. As for the future, the Conservatives seem prepared to gamble that a significant component still exists offshore.

The nation's immigration policy has often seemed as incoherent as it has been controversial. In 1975 Ottawa's most extensive study of the subject concluded that one could search Canada's history in vain for any public consensus or consistent policy. What arises was in the field of immigration, as the debate begins anew, is not the absence of a guiding vision but the fact that Canada has survived so well without one.

Early next month Weiner will table a report in Parliament establishing immigration levels for 1987. The report

will outline the level will climb to 125,000 immigrants next year, with an eventual annual target of 200,000. Still, no major leap is likely before 1988, when the government receives the findings of a major demographic study examining the impact of declining birthrate and an aging population.

**Backlash:** The government's choice seems well founded. Even during the flood of European immigration after the Second World War, the arrival level never reached 300,000 people. Now, with 1.2 million Canadians unemployed, even a moderate increase in immigration is fraught with risk. The arrival of only 155 Sri Lankan refugees—found floating in lifeboats off the coast of Newfoundland last Au-

gust—generated a more open border, and Weiner, himself the grandson of Eastern European immigrants. But it does underline Ottawa's need to sell the public on the benefits of a more culturally diverse nation. Racism is not an inherent Canadian trait, he asserted, but "there is always a fear of the unknown."

Before a national debate on immigration policy can begin, however, the Mulroney government must resolve divisions within its own ranks. If Barry Turner (Ontario-Catholics) contends that there is broad public support for increasing immigration levels in order to avert economic stagnation. Rod Turner "Without immigration, there will be fewer workers, less revenue

to government, less new business" among the spectrum. Also, Kinky (his party usually argues for maintaining current immigration levels until unemployment drops and the economy can absorb more workers. After the 8th Lankan election, Kinky asked his constituents for their views on immigration. Of the 1,200, 65 per cent wanted immigration levels reduced and only seven per cent favored admitting more Canadians. Kinky, a Ukrainian who immigrated in 1949 at age 18, said that today's immigrants "are not always as productive" as those of his generation.

**Bohoss:** The debate outside the capital echoes the one on Parliament Hill. "It's strange how so many immigrant groups don't want any more immigrants around," says Wilson Hird, president of the Toronto-based Open Alliance on Race Relations. "They're glad to be here, but they now want to close the doors." But for those seeking work, the notion of more competition is especially unsettling. Asked Marcel Tremblay, 41, currently unemployed and living in Quebec City, "There aren't enough jobs. Where will they work?" In the end, argues Desmond Morton, a historian at the University of Toronto, immigration is not a question of philosophy. "We can't solve the poverty of the Third World by bringing it here," Morton said.

Historically, Canadians have viewed each successive wave of immigration with suspicion, but the newcomers' scarier fears the history of Canada. Each has found the same difficult path: years of sacrifice, exploitation in the labor market and isolation in ghettos; years of struggle to reunite their families; children of first-generation immigrants being pushed to succeed in their Canadian schools; just chastised for straying from the culture of their parents. Finally, when a sufficient price has been exacted, outsiders are accepted.

**Reardon:** In the mid-1800s it was the Irish who flooded into Canada, first-pot, classless, resented for the way they came to monopolize many jobs in Eastern Canada. Now, Brian Mahoney, a fourth-generation Canadian of Irish ancestry, is the Prime Minister. In the 1880s, as Gerry Weiner was growing up in the hardworking Jewish neighborhood of Montreal's St. Louis Street, Costa Rican Central American thousands of Jews seeking asylum from Hitler's Germany. "And now there is a few welcoming people to this country," said Weiner. "We've come a long way."

But for thousands of the most recent generation of arrivals, the battle for economic survival, let alone social acceptance, is still being waged. At age

38, almost eight years after he arrived in Quebec City from Cuba, Miguel Corda is still angry by what he calls his "powerlessness" in Canadian society. An auto mechanic who was jailed and tortured for working against Chib's right-wing military dictatorship, Corda has been denied work in his trade in Quebec because he lacks a provincially regulated "competence card." Last week, after years of low-paying odd jobs, Corda, his wife, Miriam, and their two daughters were preparing to move to Toronto, where he has found work as a painter. "Moving is not a question of taste," he said. "It's to make a better future for our children."

**Morhouse:** On Toronto's busy Bathurst Street, Yoo-Mook Lee and his wife, Chang-ju, put in marathon 14-hour days behind the counter of their Stop-N-Go convenience store. Yoo-Mook, who earned a degree in chemical engineering from a Korean university, brought his family to Canada in 1974 by himself. His imperfect English for his business, still said, "Nobody forced me to come to Canada." Both he and Chang-ju place their hope in the future of their children, Jean, 15, and Kenny, 14. Said Yoo-Mook: "Our responsibility as parents is to make sure they go to university, to

become a doctor. My daughter wants to be a dancer too. Why not?"

**Gerrit:** At the start of any successful career in immigration is a question that many new arrivals deal with yet to be answered: Can a predominantly white society ever fully accept a Chinese, a Korean or a Sikh? History has not always been kind to Canada's visible minorities, from the economically oppressed blacks of Halifax to the Japanese of British Columbia, who were herded into internment camps during the Second World War. But because Canada long pursued a virtual whiteness-only immigration policy, the same is only now being addressed.

In fact, it was not until 1967, when policy changes eliminated discrimination by race or nationality for all classes of immigrants, that the face of Canada began to change significantly. In the 1980s, for the first time, Asia replaced Britain and Europe as the principal source of new immigrants. Last year Asia accounted for almost 40 per cent of all new arrivals, with Latin America and the Caribbean growing to more than 10 per cent.

Despite the shift, Statistics Canada calculates the visible ethnic minority as no more than eight per cent of the population. Proportionately, that figure is "a teeny drop in the bucket,"

is "one of the most potentially explosive sources of political conflict." Although the commissions supported a gradual increase in immigration, it and that the government would have to work hard to sell its concept of a harmonious multiracial society. "It would be imprudent to ignore only signals indicating the possibilities of racial strife in the years ahead," the commission concluded.

**Omara:** One clear cause is a dramatic

shift in 1980, 23,748 people arrived under that broad category. Reacting to the backlog—and concerns that thousands entered the country over illegitimate claims—the government pledged in its speech from the throne last week to simplify the process, assisting genuine refugees and discouraging abuse of Canada's humanitarian tradition.

The unexpected surge of refugee claimants who arrive from the world's trouble spots, often with no money and

no job skills, prompted a federal task force earlier this year to recommend a "positive" selection program. Many refugees would never meet Canada's stringent selection standards, and the just government-private sector panel headed by former deputy prime minister Clark Nathan, Refugees, it concluded, are "intrinsically inappropriate for our technological society."

By now, family reunification, a program allowing established immigrants to sponsor members of their immediate families, remains the core of immigration policy. Last year 38,000 people entered under that category. But of Ottawa hopes to sell the public on the economic benefits of many immigrants, it is likely to place even greater emphasis on recruiting entrepreneurs and inde-

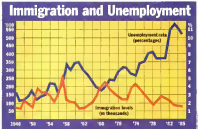
pendent workers, whose job skills fill a need in the Canadian market.

**Shanden:** The government is also moving cautiously to increase the number of independent immigrants, a category of skilled workers that was almost eliminated during the recession of the early 1980s. Indeed, the 1982 decision to block independent immigrants unless they had jobs guaranteed before their arrival is regarded by Conservative MP James Hawkins (Calgary West) as one of the biggest single blunders in modern immigration policy. Hawkins, the influential chairman of the Commons committee on immigration, said that Canada's policy has been too concerned with short-term labor trends, while lacking any vision about what the nation needs and what it can become. "We have to make it easier for people to come into the country who are needed by the country," he said.

In recent months Hawkins's all-party committee has asked its critics to call for more immigration, recommending that the Canadian population reach 30 million by the turn of the century, an increase of almost four million. What Canada needs are people motivated to come to Canada, says Hawkins, people with a "pioneering predisposition."

Across the country, new powers are already in place. Mrs. Tina, 46, wife, Max, and their three children (Hong, 4, Lisa, 7, and Tania, 8) live in a snug, well-furnished trailer in the northern Alberta community of Fairview, their home for almost seven years. The couple both did, and North Vietnam in 1979, surviving a one-month voyage to Hong Kong in a wooden boat. They spent six months in a refugee camp. "I applied for Canada, Germany and the United States," Mrs. Tina said. "Canada picked me, so that's why I'm here." Three days after his arrival in Fairview, Max went to work as a rubber maintenance worker, a job he still holds. "Here, we have a good Canadian life," and Mrs. Tina, "good jobs, workers. No trouble." Simply said—but no different from the constant need of seeking employment of Canadians, that only four immigrants and their kids welcome them.

—SEN MCGUIRE in Ottawa with newspaper photo reports



force them to learn area if they don't always want to."

Gill says senior Farish Singh, 35, arrived in 1974. Although the 30-year-old husband, Marinder (Paul) Singh, are among just 60 Sikh families now living in Halifax, she said, "The things have accepted by the people." During a recent visit to India she found that her two Canadian-born children wouldn't say they didn't like it. "Their future rests in Canada," she said. "My son wants to be an engi-

neer and Gertrud Newirth, head of a refugee resource centre at Ottawa's Carleton University. Philosophically, however, it is a fundamental argument, said Newirth, an Austrian who came to Canada in 1967. "The change is absolutely enormous and very impressive."

But even advocates of increased immigration have noted danger signals. The 1982 Royal Commission on the Economy noted that the increasing number of non-European immigrants

and consultant drop in public support for immigration since the Second World War, as measured by a series of Gallup polls. In 1946, 65 per cent of Canadians polled said that they wanted a larger population. Four decades

later only 14 per cent favored increasing the immigrant pool, while 35 per cent backed the status quo. Refugee families even worse. A Gallup survey last month said that 72 per cent of Canadians feel that the nation is doing more than its share to help the estimated 22 million refugees worldwide. And 56 per cent wanted out in refugee levels.

In fact, although Ottawa has been plagued by a backlog of pending claims, the rejection of their claims as refugees, humanitarian aid and refugee programs do not account for the largest group of new ar-

rive job skills, prompted a federal task force earlier this year to recommend a "positive" selection program. Many refugees would never meet Canada's stringent selection standards, and the just government-private sector panel headed by former deputy prime minister Clark Nathan, Refugees, it concluded, are "intrinsically inappropriate for our technological society."

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Yoo-Mook, Kenny, Chang-ju and Jean Lee in their store: working 14-hours a day, hope in the future.

#### Reardon (continued)







**MARGO MOLARDO, 35, Quebec City**  
 Birthplace: San Miguel, El Salvador  
 Education: National University of Salvador, law degree  
 Occupation: At Home: criminal court judge

**Arrived in Canada:** March, 1986  
**First job in Canada:** window washer  
**Current Occupation:** singer and percussionist with Son del Pacifico Latin Band, whose members—three Salvadorans, a Quaker and a Swiss—share a \$160 fee for appearances in local community centres and clubs

"It is not much money. And it is not a career. But music is a part of our culture, our life. It is a way of surviving and of sharing my emotions with Quebec."

**Reason For Leaving Homeland:** Political violence, night visits from terrorist Jewish squads, anonymous threats and the assassination of his uncle

"In 1979, because of the violence, we went to Mexico. We thought it would last only a few months. When things didn't improve, we applied for protection from the United Nations and I found a job as a law officer, but the Mexicans would not grant us residency status. Five years later we realized that the revolution was far from over and that we still could not go home."

**Reason For Choosing Canada:** "United Nations officials told us that Canada had programs to help immigrants. We also knew that the United States excludes Salvadorans."

**First Impressions:** "Canada is pretty but the winter was a shock. We are not accustomed to snow. And the Canadians said having to wear so many clothes. But Quebecers are nice people, with a culture



Salvadoran Molaro: growing accustomed to wearing heavy winter clothes

and a language that Spanish speakers can identify with."

**Refugee:** "It hurts to experience the racism that Latin Americans suffer from here in Quebec. It is true that I was able to bring very little to Quebec and it is not that I cannot find work or other than wash my windows or shooing snow. It is

hard to do nothing. That is one reason I play music—to create the idea that Latin immigrants don't want to work."

**Reflections:** "Every immigrant thinks that his native country is the best in the world. We are no different, but the days and the years continue to go by wherever we are."

**HEMETTA GOODALL, mid-40s, Mississauga, Ont.**

Birthplace: St. Ann, Jamaica  
 Education: Shortwood Teacher's College, Kingston, Jamaica, certificate  
 Work: University, Honors BA, English, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Master of Education  
 Occupation: At Home: teacher

**Arrived in Canada:** July, 1982  
**First job in Canada:** temporary office worker

**Current Occupation:** Vice-principal, Clinton Street Public School, Toronto  
**Reason For Leaving Homeland:** Travel and university education

**Reason For Choosing Canada:** "I went to England one summer and it rained and rained. I thought then that if I was going to leave Jamaica at all, I wanted to go to a place where it was sunny. Then I thought about the United States. I looked very realistically at the racial situation there, and I asked myself, 'Now America, could you live with that?' The answer was no. I did not



Goodall: belonging to 'two cultures'

want my being to be damaged by that kind of situation."

**First Impressions:** "It was not as easy to get a job as I had thought. I had \$250 and that was shrinking fast, so I found work doing and typing. But I was teaching my children, using my skills, doing work for children. I wondered if I could remain here."

**Refugee:** "I have never. I chose Canada and I cannot say that I have been denied anything here because I am a woman or because I am black. Maybe I have had myself back sometime by saying 'You're a woman. Look at the system. It is predominantly male.' But I have always been treated with justice in Canada."

**Reflections:** "If you come to Canada as an adult, you will find it is a living and a solid sense of who you are. I don't believe that any experience you have here can erase that self-image. Although I am Canadian, I will always belong to two cultures."



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ROYAL BANK

## ASSETS OF ANY CREED OR COLOR

COVER

**T**he upbeat promotional material lauds Canada as an attractive place to invest. Inserted into slick red, white and blue slip-covers embellished with the slogan "Canada, Business and You," the booklets are distributed by Canadian consular offices around the world. The target: well-heeled foreign investors who might be enticed to make Canada their home. "We need people with a vision to help shake our economy," said Minister of State for Immigration Gerald Walter. "It makes your mouth water when you leave how many jobs immigrants create."

On the condition that their investments create jobs, Ottawa has encouraged wealthy entrepreneurs to move to Canada for almost a decade. But since taking office in 1984, the Conservative government has made that type of immigration a much higher priority. Last January it introduced a new investor category aimed at even wealthier foreigners. Despite increasing evidence that some entrepreneurial immigrants fail to honor or intensify government officials insist that continued immigration and improved monitoring of new arrivals ensures that Canada gets the jobs and benefits it bargained for.

**Visitors:** The largest number of business immigrants enter Canada under the entrepreneur classification. They must promise to create at least one Canadian job and run the new ventures themselves. Last year 2,136 foreign entrepreneurs—primarily from Hong Kong and West Germany—brought \$1.2 billion into the country, creating almost 10,000 jobs.

But the new investor class is aimed at more substantial targets: foreigners

with a net worth of not less than \$200,000, who are willing to invest at least half of that in a business project or investment syndicate approved by a provincial government. Declared immigration department spokesperson Nicole O'Brien: "The object is not just to get capital, but also talented people who can make a contribution to the busi-



Hsiao: encouraging wealthy entrepreneurs

ness life of this country."

So far, the entrepreneurial program seems to be working. In 1984, Alex Tang, 39, earned more than \$100,000 and emigrated from Hong Kong to start a wholesale seafood business, The World Seafoods Inc., which imports frozen shrimp and sells it in Ontario and Quebec, now employs 28 people in its Toronto warehouse and this year is expected to gross \$6 million.

Said Tang: "Without the investment, they would have never accepted me. There's no question the program is a success. If I were not here, there would be 30 less jobs in this country."

Not all investors, however, make instant fortunes. Hsiao Kwan, immigrant Gilbert Wong, 47, arrived with his wife and two children in December, 1984, prepared to invest \$100,000 in a Toronto light hardware factory. Before he could invest his funds, the factory's creditors invoked foreclosure, and only three months later he opened Speedie Delight, a fast-food restaurant he calls "the Chinese McDonald's." Said Wong: "The Canadian government is clever. They're screening us so that they get the best educated and financially stable people—the cream of the crop."

**Sailed:** Still, critics have seized upon the investor program as evidence that the government will shift the emphasis away from refugees and relatives of landed immigrants to people who can buy their way into the country. Said Ben Aron Van Rik, spokesman for the Inter-Church Committee for Refugees: "It is unjust and puts other classes of immigrants at a disadvantage."

Immigration critics also charge that Canadian visa officers abroad spend too much time with potential business immigrants, particularly in Hong Kong. There, as wooden mentality has emerged based on uncertainty about its status after 1987, when Britain formally cedes control of the colony to China. Said Van Rik: "Ben Hsiao from the Toronto office of Speedie's. I wouldn't exclude people with money. I just don't think they should be given precedence." But government spokesmen note that the number of business immigrants is limited to 4,000 this year, a small portion of the 100,000 to 115,000 newcomers who will be admitted.

**Enthusiasm:** For their part, Canadian business leaders voice enthusiasm for the program. Jim Bennett, a vice-president of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, says that many businesses are "starved" for the venture capital the program attracts. Said Bennett: "If the new people compete fairly and get no subsidies, we're all for it." In Scarborough, Ont., one of many municipalities aggressively courting foreign wealth, economic development commissioner John Howard said the program is yielding "millions of dollars a month" in investment. The new investor category, moreover, may turn that flow into a flood. Said Howard: "Canadians are nervous, not shrewd, but there's a lot of money worldwide looking for a place to go."

**MARKING ROSE** is Ottawa, with **STEVEN ARONSON** in Toronto.

# A STREET OF MANY CULTURES

COVER

**Montreal** An old St. Urbain Street, Winnipeg's North Main. In fact, every major Canadian city has one—a street that is as much a chronicle of urban history as it is a concrete and macadam. As scenes of immigration swept across the country, the character of the street slowly changed, one band of immigrants moving in to replace its predecessor. *Nicola's Staff Writer Ann Finkelstein spent last week exploring Toronto's Spadina Avenue—a model for the immigrant experience in Canada. Her report.*

One, Spadina Avenue had pretensions. Its belevered facade, lined with the Victorian houses of the well-to-do, swept up from Lake Ontario to the city's second limit north of Bloor Street. But as Toronto grew, the genteel mansions gave way to a kaleidoscope jumble of factories and hotels, warehouses and shops—artifacts of commercial and industrial activity. Now, Spadina's overcast facade is situated by everything from karate studios to Chinese restaurants to car washes. But for the generations of immigrants whose knowledge of Canada was gained in its garment workshops or in its ethnic neighborhoods, Spadina has a special and enduring significance.

For many newcomers, Spadina served as a crucial launching pad onto an often confusing and sometimes hostile society. And, noted Robert Hartney, director of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, the area still represents "all that is potentially rich in neighborhood terms—multiculturalism, commitment to quality, private initiative and as integration of employment and residential life."

**Battle** In 1965, Halpern remembers the Spadina of 1965, the year he borrowed \$1,500 from a man he called "a fancy-looking bootlegger" to buy the late Russ Drug Store on the northwest corner of Spadina Avenue and Nassau Street. When Halpern arrived from Eastern Europe in 1965, more than 96 per cent of the city's 156,000 inhabitants had roots in the British Isles. But by 1983 Spadina, once the preserve of the elite, had become the centre of Canada's garment industry and home to thousands of immigrants lured by the promise of a better life. "The street was nearly all Jewish, and everyone was broke," he recalled. "If they owed a dollar, they paid a dime."

Still, Halpern prospered. His drug-

store remained a fixture on Spadina for 18 years, through the massive scenes of garment drives and political ferment of the 1930s and 1940s, the misery of the Great Depression and the patriotic fervor of the First World War. By the time Halpern sold his business in 1978, a thriving Jewish community had given way to Italian, Greek and Portuguese newcomers who imbued Spadina with a lively Mediterranean flavor and helped change the image of down-graced Toronto from a place of fear, grey Toronto.

**Vulnerability** They were joined, over the years, by thousands more. Hungarians fleeing Soviet tanks, young Americans who would not fight in Vietnam,

now 65, still hounds the subway to return to the orderly office he keeps behind the drugstore he sold to Geoffrey Kwong in 1979. Kwong came to Canada from Hong Kong in 1968 to study pharmacy. Since he arrived on the street, he too has witnessed many changes, none more dramatic than the growth of the Chinese community, the wealthiest immigrant group Canada has ever known. Up and down Spadina, Chinese import agencies, supermarkets, theatres and restaurants have replaced older businesses, in much the same way the garment industry transformed Spadina 90 years ago.

Over the years the street has ac-



Kwong (left) with Halpern on Toronto's Spadina Ave. 90 years of transformation later.

Latin Americans seeking refuge from political oppression or grinding poverty, and Hong Kong Chinese anticipating 1997, when Britain has pledged to relinquish control of the island to China. And although Spadina has had its moments of hip-city crime, its overall atmosphere has not diminished. Vietnamese restaurants vie for customers with pizza parlors and delicatessens. Indian electronics importers compete with Chinese traders. Shoppers throng the few remaining showrooms of the struggling garment industry and their competitors' shops, bringing with imported goods. "The street has changed," says Halpern, "but in some ways it just stays the same."

In fact, five days a week Halpern,

concentrated change with uncommon aplomb. But it may prove more vulnerable to change of another kind. In the early 1970s urban reformers and neighborhood groups successfully fought off an official plan to turn the level thoroughfare into an expressway. Last week, Toronto's transit commission outlined plans to run a light rapid transit line down the length of Spadina to the city's waterfront, prompting a new wave of apprehension among local merchants and residents. One commission planner dismissed these concerns as being based on a conviction "that nothing on Spadina should ever change." It is an assertion that generations of Spadina's graduates doubtless share. ☐

The Canadian West was almost empty in 1886 when Clifford Sifton, interior minister in Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet, began his ambitious program to populate the Prairies with pioneer farmers. But a shortage of English-speaking immigrants found Sifton to recruit candidates from central Europe. It was a critical policy for its time, and he defended it by extolling the virtues of "a stalwart peasant in a shepherd's coat, born in the soil, whose forebears have been farmers for 12 generations, with a stout wife and a half-dozen children." But the immigrants who subsequently poured into the country were referred to as "the scum of Europe" by many established Canadians. In 1889 Toronto's daily *Mail* and *Examiner* called the developing West "a sort of anthropological garden" populated by "the warts and strays of Europe, the last tribes of medieval, and broken of extinction."

**Scum** The *Mail's* party member was a typical reaction to Canada's first attempt at multiculturalism. And during the next half-century of immigration, that attitude hardened. In 1925, writing in *Maclean's*, Sifton himself complained that the stalwart peasants had been overtaken by foreign "masters and criminals, ne'er-do-wells and scoundrels" and "the off-scourings and dregs of society." Violent opposition to the newcomers united the most disparate elements of Canadian society, from the Anglican Church to the United Labor and Grange. The Ku Klux Klan in Canada grew quickly during the 1920s, especially in Saskatchewan, because of its hatred of what one *Klansman* called "one who tightens their beltband for breakfast, eat spaghetti and hot dog and try to beat the hunch and in hamburger shoes for supper." In 1929 J.W. Dudge, the otherwise 3000-mailed journalist, captured mainstream opinion when he proposed "to close the alien out of this community and ship them back to Europe, which vacated them forth a decade ago."



Overcoming immigrants in 1911-waiting "the warts and strays of Europe."

## HISTORY'S RACIAL BARRIERS

COVER

But English Canada's xenophobia was no match for the countervailing economic imperatives. Canada's rapidly expanding railways, mines and lumber camps required a huge supply of cheap and unskilled workers. And for a time, according to David Avery, author of *Dangerous Foreigners*, "the railways became the outstanding sponsors for an open-door immigration policy." Their success in influencing government reached a peak with the Balfour Agreement of 1915, which gave them virtual control of the administration of immigration. Public opposition, coupled with the advent of the Depression, brought it to an end five years later.

The Ukrainians, Poles, Finns and Hungarians who swarmed the call of

more than 100,000 immigrants. They found a warm welcome in the prairie provinces. But by 1914, the Canadian figure stood at 15,000. It was only after the war, when the full horror of mass crimes was exposed, that Canada began to discriminate against immigrants. It is remarkable that at the same time, the admission of displaced persons from Eastern Europe adhered to a new policy that has since welcomed refugees from almost every continent to Canadian shores. That Neomaxine tradition is a source of pride for many Canadians. But it is a recent conviction, one that even now has yet to garner the support that Canadians vowed for its frankly racist predecessor.

—JOHN BARBER in Toronto

# Free from the start

**B**rass Mulrooney's two-year-old government finally revealed its new look last week, but the early reviews were unfavorable. For three months the Prime Minister and his advisers had planned a strategy that would help them recover from setbacks suffered in the first half of the Commons.

versal winner, former fisheries minister John Fraser, 54, who resigned last year during the racist tax scandal and whose command of French, critics claimed, is inadequate for his demanding new role.

Then, U.S. businessmen rejected a Canadian plan to resolve a long-standing

dispute over softwood lumber exports. In an attempt to avert new U.S. tariffs of up to 35 per cent on Canadian exports, Ottawa had offered to raise prices by about 10 per cent. The government took that action before the U.S. International Trade Administration was scheduled to deliver its ruling on this, much to the chagrin of the Canadian industry.

was severely setback. Opposition leaders accused the government of slugging a federal re-elected Liberal trade critic Lloyd Axworthy. "We can now call [International Trade Minister] Pat Carney 'Wrong-Way Carney'." She's taken the ball and scored a touchdown in her own end and same for the other side."

Nor did the throne speech generate an enthusiastic response. For the most part, the document retained objections laid out by the Tories two years ago: national reconciliation, economic renewal, social justice and constructive internationalism. These goals, said the speech, "are within reach." The address broadly admitted the Tories to "alleviate personal hardship" among Canadian farmers, to secure the hard-pressed energy industry, to consider tax reform and to improve regional development initiatives. But the cost of these programs was unknown, and there was no detailed proposal for implementing them. Speakers for both opposition parties criticized the speech for its lack of specific remedies for the nation's widespread economic difficulties. Said Liberal Leader John Turner, "It's been'still stood." Later in the Commons, Mulrooney said

that the government will continue to pursue a trade accord with the United States. But he added, "We are not talking about trade with the United States in the context of trade around the world." Canada, said the Prime Minister, is involved in trying to "further liberalize international trade and create opportunities and a new deal with our largest trading partner, the most dynamic and richest market in the world on our doorstep."

Mulrooney was less clear on the issue of whether cultural industries will be included in a free trade accord with the United States or in any international arrangement. "We are told we are going to lose our culture," he declared. "That should be explained to [the late French President] Charles de Gaulle. Does any think that Charles de Gaulle would have taken France into a common market, into a liberalized trading bloc, if he thought there was any doubt as to the defense of the French language and French traditions?" The Prime Minister added, "Canada's culture and dignity [are] strong enough to stand up in international trading blocs, create jobs at home and strengthen our culture and identity." Later the Prime Minister said, "When the history of this day is written, it shall be recorded who the daring were, and the daring were those who had confidence in Canada and themselves."

For Leader Ed Broadbent said earlier that Mulrooney, in fact, appeared to be abandoning his free trade initiatives. "I think you can say free trade goodbye," Broadbent declared. At the same time, in the throne speech the government seemed to take a more cautious approach to its earlier commitment to expedite Quebec's entry into the constitutional accord. The government would only undertake formal negotiations if there are "reasonable prospects for an agreement."

As well, the speech concentrated less on the government's determination to reduce the deficit and stressed instead a greater concern for the family and others in need. "Practical responsibility," read Broadbent, "is fully compatible with moral responsibility." The document



Fraser (right) reading MPs to Senate; Savell (below): tough vote

committed Ottawa to such issues as quality child care, protection for battered women, help for the victims of crime and a stepped-up fight against pornography, prostitution and drug abuse. But there was no mention of earlier legislative plans to raise Canadian consumer drug prices by extending



ing patent protection for multinational pharmaceutical companies. Nor was there any reference to Mulrooney's election undertaking to allow a free vote in Parliament on capital punishment, an admission that some right-wing members of the Tory caucus said that they were concerned about. Declaring Alberta MP Alex Kewley, "I'm certainly disappointed I think it's a pleasing issue, and most people in Canada really want it."

The opening session of Parliament was disrupted by the constitutional process used to elect a replacement for Speaker John Bosley, who abruptly resigned his post last month after a two-year behind-the-scenes battle with the Prime Minister's Office. For more than 11 hours the MPs milled around oak polling booths, voting 11 times before choosing a successor. Mulrooney and an PMO colleague were publicly accused in the

race for the \$110,000-a-year post, but last week there were present parrots that the Prime Minister had decided that Fraser was the best man to replace Bosley.

The two front-runners—Deputy Speaker Bruce Macdonald and veteran Ontario Tory Douglas Lewis—both claimed respect that they had been persuaded to withdraw. And aside to Mulrooney said that the Prime Minister had not intervened. Still, Fraser's election was a surprise. The week before the vote, he had sent the request letter to the Commons clerk indicating that he did not want his name on a ballot. A few days later, he suddenly changed his mind. That was a result, Fraser told Mulrooney, of "the persuasion of some friends on both sides of the House and a reconsideration of my position."

Clearly, Fraser had a testing time adjusting to parliamentary debate, which in the last session frequently deteriorated into an exchange of epithets and threats, as in itself a major setback. But in the 34 years as the MP for Vancouver South riding, Fraser also had developed a reputation as a man with a short fuse.

In his first Commons question period last week, Fraser appeared nervous, and his French was stilted. Then,



Mike and Brian Mulrooney at Rideau Hall speak are within reach

Deputy Prime Minister Don Martin—was an apparent warning to Fraser—and that opposition questions should be shorter and contain less antagonistic personalities. The lecture appeared to anger Liberal House leader Clark Grew, who claimed that Martinowski was trying to muzzle the opposition. It was clear that it would require more than Fraser's appointment to eliminate the rancor that marred the last session.

The by-election results were a disappointment for many Tories in French riding, north of Edmonton. Conservative Walter Van De Walle edged out his NDP opponent by just 232 votes. Two years earlier, Tayl Peters Blanga—who resigned to enter provincial politics—swept Penikese by 34,908 votes. Meanwhile, 130 km northeast of Montreal, Liberal Gendron scored an easy victory in Saint-Maurice riding, previously held by former Liberal cabinet minister Jean Charest. The Conservative share of the popular vote dropped to 20 per cent from 35.

In Parliament, the latest developments on the softwood lumber issue were also a source of concern. Early in the week Trade Minister Carney told a hastily arranged news conference in Ottawa that the affected provinces had withdrawn what she called a "lower" offer to voluntarily raise the price of softwood sold in the United States. The only condition that American lumber producers withdrew their appeal for countervailing duties against Canadian softwood exports. Canadian trade officials delivered the offer to their U.S. counterparts in New York, and Carney also called Commerce secretary Malcolm Baldrige and trade representative Clayton Koppert to explain the proposal.

But spokesmen for the U.S. Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports rejected the offer as unambiguous. The minister said the offer did not acknowledge the coalition's contention that the government unfairly subsidizes exports by changing the way softwood is taxed. "These laws represent the rules paid by lumber companies to log on Crown land 800,000 in Washington, Idaho Republican Senator Strom Thurmond said that the proposal was "a de facto admission that [Canadian] are engaged in unfair trade practices." In Ottawa, Carney reportedly described the Canadian action as a surrender, adding "Miss Carney has made Napoleon's retreat from Moscow look like a minor jangle." At stake in the dispute \$1.8 billion in exports and 15,000 Canadian jobs. But with a difficult autumn ahead, it is a battle that the Mulroney government will clearly strive to win.

—MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa



Donkey (right) with son, Nathan Margat, the right to review leadership

## Unreconciled differences

It was the first Liberal caucus meeting of the new parliamentary session—and it threatened to be a memorable one. There was Liberal Leader John Turner trying to silence the growing dissent surrounding his leadership. And there was one of Turner's chief antagonists, Senator Keith Davy. For 12 months the tall, slightly stooped political strategist had accused the weekly newsmen. Now the party caucus had called the conservative host-room veteran to account for saying that a Liberal's ultimate loyalty should be to the party, not to the leader—a public challenge to Turner's leadership. Davy's remarks had fanned dissident views within the party calling for Turner's 1984 leadership bid. Jean Chrétien's return. But when the two-hour meeting ended, Turner and Davy left, separately, apparently without reconciliation. Declared a defiant Davy, "I'm very frank and didn't back away."

His failure to win an unconditional endorsement from Davy was just one of Turner's troubles last week. A new Gallup poll on which party leader would make the best prime minister showed Turner trailing a distant third behind Brian Mulroney and NDP leader Ed Broadbent. Even the Liberal party's massive majority in the Quebec Saint-Maurice by-election proved a bitter-sweet victory. Michel Bédard, chief campaign organizer for both Chrétien and the new Saint-Maurice incumbent, Orlin Gendron, declared that he would

campaign for a leadership review vote at the party's Nov. 20-23 convention in Ottawa. The murmurs of discontent were sufficient to prompt the party's executive committee to issue a rare statement of affirmation for Turner's leadership.

For the record, caucus members in Davy that their session with Turner had yielded a truce. Said caucus chairman Douglas Pratt (Kitchener): "There was no political advantage in continuing the war. We're at peace with one another" inside the meeting. Davy explained why he thought it was not illegal to vote for a review of Turner's leadership. Said Davy to Mulroney: "If there is a leadership review mechanism, then surely anyone using advantage of it is not illegal." According to observers, Davy answered numerous questions and then cautioned Turner that he could win without the review and the next election if he moved the party to the left, becoming a small-T liberal.

But Davy stopped short of personally endorsing Turner. "No one asked me, 'Will you now counsel yourself to Turner?'" Davy said, adjusting his suspenders before heading into the ornate Senate chamber for last week's speech from the throne. Seifling, he added, "It's a hypothetical question." But for John Turner, facing another 3 1/2 days of shadow boxing—there was little comfort in the growing whispers.

—RELAY MCKENZIE in Ottawa

## The legacy of a popular world's fair

After 6 1/2 months of welcoming visitors from around the world, Expo '86 is about to tear down the pavilions, lock the gates, turn off the lights—and drink a toast to itself. Next week, while many Canadians are sitting down to their Thanksgiving dinner, the official closing ceremonies will commence in Vancouver. From every corner of the dismantled 173-acre site on the shores of False Creek, parish staff members and Expo's own 10,000 employees will lead a parade of fairgoers into the neighboring B.C. Place Stadium for songs, speeches and a grand finale. But in keeping with the fair's efforts to contain a predicted \$60-million deficit, the party revelers will not be awarded a free lunch. Said Expo president and chairman Jim Pattison: "They'll get in free. But they'll have to pay for the bridges."

One day later the demolition of Expo begins, so wreathing crews lay waste to rides, exhibitors and 54 international pavilions that often featured three-hour lineups. In fact, all but three buildings—the Expo Centre, B.C. Place's restored 1985 maintenance centre, the Roundhouse, and the B.C. Pavilion Complex—were initially scheduled to be torn down. But last week the B.C. government announced that half a dozen other structures, including the popular sculpture Highway 66, will be preserved. Everything else will be auctioned off in an effort to raise about \$20 million in what one Expo official termed the "largest garage sale in history." Even Expo chief Pattison will disappear. "I'll just now in, clean up my desk and go home," said Pattison. "It's as simple as that."

The concept of an \$80-million transportation and oceanographic exhibition was first proposed by former premier William Bennett's government in 1974. During eight years thereafter years of planning—through a review and metropolitan management changes—the project seemed to grow geometrically. By final cost estimates, \$1.6 billion. Critics predicted disaster—a fair plagued by cost overruns, labor disputes and empty territories. A year before its opening on May 2, fair organizers revised attendance estimates to 13.75 million visits from the 1984 figure of 28 million. But Expo '86, aided by a slick continent-wide advertising campaign, ultimately surpassed expectations. The fair's projected revenue was expected to reach almost \$1.2 billion. Many of the vendors came from abroad, regarding British Columbia as a safer vacation destination

than Europe, which has been scarred by random terrorist attacks. From Expo '86, Vancouver will inherit the legacy of rich memories and monuments. The city now boasts SkyTrain, a 32-km rapid-transit system built in preparation for the fair's crowds and smelting from the downtown core to suburban New Westminster. There are also two five-star hotels, a new bridge and highway. As well, the downtown

site of Expo Centennial has Harbour, president of the Vancouver Hotel Association. "After Expo, it's going to be a tough winter."

Still, for one summer Expo '86 transformed a Canadian city celebrating its 100th anniversary into a cosmopolitan crossroads. Visiting Tories mingled with Italian tourists in Vancouver's Japanese sushi restaurants. World-class attractions, from Milan's La



Pattison with Expo mascot says: "I'll just come in, clean up my desk and go home."

shopping area has undergone a major facelift. The Canada pavilion on Burnside Island will become the city's new trade and convention centre. And an ambitious long-term development of parkland and mixed residential and commercial buildings is planned for the cleared Expo site on False Creek.

In total, Expo brought about \$4 billion into the province during its May-to-October season, helping B.C.'s economy expand by a projected 2.9 per cent this year. But the Conference Board of Canada predicts that the province's growth rate will slide to 2.4 per cent for 1987. And as the final deficit is tallied, there are bound to be questions about the lasting economic bene-

fits of Expo. Says company to Lomography's Kiran Bellet, delighted visitors and locals alike. Those who paid \$100 for a museum's pass bought themselves a summer of enjoyment and a lifetime of nostalgic memories. Indeed, for many, Vancouver will never be the same. "It's so sad to see it go," said Lena Hattenstein, 36, a Japanese technician who made 60 visits to Expo "Lad's going to be leaving without it." That sense of civic pride may be Expo's most enduring legacy. Vancouver's city slogan is "A World in a City." A much-misheard slogan, Expo '86 more than lived up to it.

—ANTHONY BARRA in Vancouver

## Midway momentum

For an hour, the Saskatchewan election campaign was suspended. Standing in front of television sets, leaders of the three major parties interrupted their schedules last week long enough to watch coverage of the federal throne speech, an event of pivotal importance to the Saskatchewan vote on Oct. 30. For weeks expectations had been building that the Conservative government's document would propose a \$1-billion delivery payment for much-starved prairie farmers, a measure that would give Premier Grant Devine's ruling Tories a gift of momentum in the midst of the provincial campaign. But when there was a change to "square up" efforts to protect the interests of Canada's farming community, the speech offered neither the expected grant announcement nor any other aid for Saskatchewan's 68,900 farmers.

Devine said that he was encouraged by the speech. In fact, he said, federal Agriculture Minister John Wise had phoned the premier to assure



Devine on the campaign trail, exhibiting presidential authority

him that "the speech means new cash, new money and new initiatives in Western Canada." But although Prime Minister Brian Mulroney later told the House that he was working on a roughly \$1-billion federal aid pack-

age for Western grain farmers, Devine said that he would have preferred that money was already on the way. But he added, "He has allocated the money and we'll figure out a way to spend it." In addition to low grain prices, farmers have been hurt by a spell of cool, damp weather that delayed the harvest of what was expected to be a 45-million-ton bumper crop.

Attempting to reverse his party's massive 1982 defeat at the hands of the Conservatives, New Democratic leader Allan Rockaway issued the offensive. Bouncing out of his campaign motor home after watching the throne speech, Rockaway predicted "Virtually every PC candidate in Saskatchewan will be swept out of office. Sympathy without relief is like mustard without heat." Added Liberal leader Ralph Goodale: "I don't see any crisis for the Tory rail."

On the campaign trail, Devine is running on the theme "Keep Building Saskatchewan." He points repeatedly to the creation of 51,000 jobs since taking power. For his part, the NDP rolled off some promises in seven days. But "for the next two weeks, it's going to be, 'Send Brian Mulroney a message,'" said Gerry Aldridge, Mulroney's communications director. "He has let Saskatchewan people down." The success of the Tory and NDP campaigns could hinge as how well Goodale and the Liberals perform. But at the end of the campaign, the Liberals had campaigned on the theme of "Total responsibility," emphasizing the free-spending ways of the other parties and the 10-billion provincial deficit.

For Devine, the key to success is keeping together the coalition of voters that gave the Tories 56 of 64 seats in 1982. At his home in Irvine Hall, near the populist Devine has even articulated the pathos of the province's former Saskatchewan premier Tommy Douglas (NDP) and Ross Thatcher (Liberal) and former Conservative prime minister John Diefenbaker. The play has, however, been less than successful. The widow of the former premier "I am saddened that Tommy's integrity has been attacked so extensively for questionable purposes," Irene Douglas wrote to Saskatchewan newspapers last week. As the campaign moved into its final week, observers who had forecast another Tory sweep were hastily revising their predictions.

—DALE DOUGLAS in Regina

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# Thawing out the Cold War

In the carefully coded language of diplomacy, it will only be a meeting. Both U.S. and Soviet officials have taken pains to avoid the word summit—as well as to arouse unrealistic expectations. But no matter what the billing is, President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will sit down together in Reykjavik, Iceland, on Oct. 11 and 12. The two leaders, speaking almost simultaneously last week in Washington and Moscow, announced the surprise meeting the day after a complicated and controversial deal freed U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, whose month-long detention in Moscow on spy charges had chilled

sure from hard-liners in his own government not to trade away strategic advantages. The apparent attempt to entrap a Canadian journalist last week—shortly after Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze left Ottawa after an official visit—raised the possibility that elements in the Soviet Union were attempting to subvert Gorbachev's overtures to the West (page 34). In the United States, even wary politicians and pundits who welcomed the improved prospects for an arms accord questioned whether Reagan had paid too high a price. Analysts asked which side, in the U.S.-Soviet eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation over Daniloff, had blinked. "They blinked,"

in a New York Times/nyt poll, 55 per cent of respondents said that they approved of the release of Grigoriy Yavlinskiy, a 39-year-old Soviet United Nations physicist and accused spy whose release last week was clearly part of the Daniloff arrangement.

Reagan insisted that "there was no connection between these two releases." He said Yavlinskiy had been traded for Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov, 62, who it is to be freed this week. But even with Orlov included, the essential Daniloff-for-Yavlinskiy swap was responsible to conceal—particularly after Yavlinskiy's plane left Washington's Dulles Airport just 30 minutes before Daniloff's touched down. As Democratic Representative Stephen Solarz of New York put it, "If it looks like a duck, sounds like a duck, walks like a duck, it is a duck."

Reagan also said that the meeting in Iceland—a location chosen because it lies about midway between the two superpowers (page 36)—was not part of the Daniloff deal. But they were certainly connected. Reagan and Gorbachev had agreed in principle at Geneva to meet this year in Washington. Soviet officials said that Gorbachev, anxious to ensure that the U.S. summit would produce an arms accord, proposed a preparatory meeting six months ago but got no response. Then, on Aug. 25, U.S. Internal agents arrested Zakharov in New York. A week later, apparently in retaliation, Soviet agents in Moscow seized Daniloff, a 31-year-old correspondent for *U.S. News & World Report* (page 32). When Reagan presented to Shevardnadze on Sept. 10, the foreign minister gave him a letter from Gorbachev again suggesting a meeting. Reagan agreed—but only if Moscow freed Daniloff.

Many critics were not so reticent. "The Soviets believe they have won the round," said Republican Congressman Jack Kemp of New York, "and that is the wrong kind of environment going into a critical high-level meeting next week." But Reagan supporters say that he found an honorable way to free Daniloff and keep arms talks on track. The American public seemed to agree



Gorbachev (left) and Reagan: a controversial swap and then on to Reykjavik

U.S.-Soviet relations. The deal also freed Reagan and Gorbachev to make their date in Reykjavik. And there, despite the deflationary rhetoric, they plainly hope to make progress toward an arms control agreement—one they could formally sign at a full-fledged summit in Washington later this year.

The meeting in Iceland will be the first between Reagan and Gorbachev since their get-acquainted summit in Geneva last November. Each man will go to Reykjavik under apparent pres-

Reagan boasted. But the next day he reconsidered, saying, "I shouldn't have said that. No comment."

Many critics were not so reticent. "The Soviets believe they have won the round," said Republican Congressman Jack Kemp of New York, "and that is the wrong kind of environment going into a critical high-level meeting next week." But Reagan supporters say that he found an honorable way to free Daniloff and keep arms talks on track. The American public seemed to agree

Shevardnadze scheduled to leave two days later on an official visit to Ottawa—the Soviets gave ground. However, they offered not several dissidents but only Orlov, who had been exiled to Siberia for his work on manufacturing Soviet compliance with the 1976 Helsinki human rights accord.

The United States agreed to the arrangement, and the following day Daniloff and his wife, Ruth, left Moscow. They reached Washington the next day—a few hours after Zakharov walked into a court in New York and pleaded no contest to espionage charges. The plea is not an admission of guilt, but does allow the defendant to be sentenced. The judge put Zakharov on five years' probation, then freed him. Reagan added point to the fact that Zakharov was convicted—while Daniloff did not have to stand trial—in evidence that they did not equate the two cases. Meanwhile, Orlov and his wife, Irina, were expected to leave for the United States by Oct. 7.

Ballroom was in a dispute over the Soviet's UN mission, which U.S. officials say is rife with spies. Last March

Reykjavik, the halfway point that could produce an East-West arms agreement

Washington ordered a one-third cutback in the missile's personnel over two years. Last April, arms talks began, according to Daniloff's story, they ordered the expulsion of 35 named diplomats by Oct. 1. Last week the United States extended that deadline by two weeks, and Shevardnadze threatened Soviet retaliation if the issue was not resolved soon. Reagan and Gorbachev are expected to take up the matter at their Iceland meeting.

No matter what the outcome of the UN issue, the Daniloff affair has already done Reagan damage among his conservative constituency. The signing began almost three weeks ago, when Washington and Moscow agreed to release Zakharov and Daniloff into the custody of their respective embassies while they awaited trial. But it was the final deal that especially angered right wingers. Conservatives say that, in his meetings with Shevardnadze, Reagan used aides who were soft on the Soviets while failing to consult with such hard-liners as Defense Secretary

Casper Weinberger. Patrick Buchanan, the White House communications director and a staunch right winger, was said to be considering resigning.

Outside the White House, Howard Phillips, president of the Conservative Caucus, an extreme right-wing faction of the Republican party, called the deal "a complete sellout." He added, "This deal gives the lie to everything Reagan seemed to stand for over the years." Reagan is an old foe of arms control agreements, but according to Robert Pranger of the American Enterprise Institute, a right-wing Washington think tank, Reagan's decision to go to Iceland signals a clear change in policy. Said Pranger: "He is prepared to make agreements despite the fact that there are those in his entourage, and the wider Republican party, who feel that he is playing with the devil." That willingness may be partly an attempt to establish his statesman's credentials for the history books. And even short of success, Reagan's penmanship efforts may help Republican con-





## A loner's farewell

Their paths almost crossed. Twenty months after convicted Soviet spy Gennadiy Zakharov took off for Moscow aboard Aeroflot Flight 318 from Washington's Dulles Airport, freed U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff touched down on a parallel runway aboard Pan American Flight 61. The closely timed departure and arrival appeared to conflict with official American declarations that there had been no exchange of the two men. Daniloff, accused by the Soviets of spying, was himself quick to refute any comparison between himself and Zakharov. Plastered by his wife, Bala, and his children, Sasha, 16, and Miranda, 25, the former U.S. News & World Report Moscow correspondent, told an airport news conference that although Zakharov had been tried, convicted and expelled, he had "left [Moscow] as an ordinary, free American citizen."

For Daniloff, 51, the distinction was important. Despite the hero's welcome he received last week after spending 26 days under restraint in Moscow, the suspicion that he may have been a spy for the Central Intelligence Agency

(CIA) was prevalent among the American public. A Gallup poll conducted on Sept. 29 found that two-thirds of those surveyed thought that there was at least a slight chance that he was a spy, while one-third thought that there was "none to a good chance."

Although most Soviet specialists agreed that Daniloff was probably framed by Soviet secret police, the sons, in retaliation for the arrest of Zakharov seven days before, such suggestions may persist among the U.S. public long after the euphoria of his return has faded.

In many ways, Daniloff fitted the profile of a potential spy because,



Zakharov: no contest

too much about the country," said Anne Garrels, Moscow correspondent for ABC television in the early 1960s. As well, he was openly distrustful of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's attempts to give the Soviet Union a more open image. Moscow's London correspondent Rose Laver, who spent time with Daniloff while on assignment in Moscow last July, recalled: "I was struck by how firmly he rejected the idea of Gorbachev as a reformer. He clearly thought his 'new openness' was a sham."

Also, Daniloff was a loner in the tightly knit Moscow press corps. Said Garrels: "They [the Soviets] probably thought that since he wasn't too friendly with the rest of the foreign press, nobody would make too much fuss if they arrested him."

Dismissed as a U.S. News colleague, "Nick was



Daniloff with family in Washington, leaving "unwashed Russia" for Daniloff

and the U.S. administration applied heavy and persistent pressure for his release."

By arresting him, the KGB also gave a boost to Daniloff's career. He was at the end of his Moscow posting and on his way back to Washington when he was seized. And a journalist connected with U.S. News told Moscow's last

week that Daniloff's relations with the Washington-based weekly news magazine had not been "hot" up to that time. He had been given six months unpaid leave to write a book about his great-grandfather, a 19th-century Russian revolutionary, said the source, and he was not expected to return to the magazine. Now

Russia, land of slaves, land of overlords. But as he returns, Daniloff appeared to look forward to going back one day. Realizing that just before leaving he had put flowers on his great-grandfather's grave, he said, "I am hopeful that I'll be able to do that again some time."

—BRIAN BUCKLEMAN with LISA AUSTIN and WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington

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# Moscow's new rules

It seemed like a replay of the Daultoff affair—only this time the reporter was a Canadian. Last week, Michael Melvior, the CBC's Moscow correspondent, and Laraine Martin of the Toronto Globe and Mail received calls from a Russian-speaking man asking to meet them on the street. Both men were wary—just these days earlier American journalist Nicholas Daultoff had been released by the Soviets after spending a month under detention on charges of spying—and refused. The following day, the man called Melvior from a public telephone across the street from the CBC office and again demanded a meeting. Melvior sent his translator, Irina Malkova, out to meet him. Within minutes, a black Volga pulled up and several plainclothes police officers stepped out and arrested the two. After interrogating Malkova for about 30 minutes at a nearby station, the police let her go—safe, but “badly frightened,” said Melvior. He added, “I very definitely feel set up.”

The incident—described by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark as “a serious”—occurred within hours of the departure from Ottawa of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. His two-day visit had been marked by warm expressions of goodwill and the unexpected signing of an important trade agreement. Soviet specialists immediately speculated that the detention was directed by Kremlin hard-liners, reflecting dissension within the Soviet hierarchy. One clear effect was to make Western-based journalists already wary after the Daultoff arrest, even more careful in their dealings with Soviet citizens.

In Ottawa, Clark said that the Canadian government was “deeply concerned” especially over the cordiality of last week's visit by Clark's Soviet counterpart. During his two days in Canada, Shevardnadze had impressed

Canadian officials as a tough but friendly and generous diplomat who, on his arrival, issued Clark's daughter, nine-year-old Catherine. And although the Soviets failed to make ground in their main objective—getting Ottawa's commitment to increase Soviet in-



Clark and Shevardnadze; Melvior (below) conflates their 'bizarre' behavior

ports—Shevardnadze and Clark signed a grain deal that could send up to 21 billion in Canadian wheat to the Soviet Union annually over the next five years.

Throughout his visit—the first by a Soviet foreign minister in 11 years—Shevardnadze consistently surprised Canadian officials. He arrived in the capital and withdrew speculation that he would pressure the Canadian government to “perhaps be a little more independent” of the Americans, in the words of one Soviet official. Instead, he pressed aspects of Canadian foreign policy. And although he was expected to ask Canada to persuade the United States to join in the Soviet war against

nuclear testing, Canadian officials reported that Shevardnadze refrained from making such a request.

In light of this, observers were baffled by the Melvior affair. Adam Bruckner, a

political science professor at Hamilton's McMaster University and an expert in East-West relations, said that the incident may have been an attempt by rivals to embarrass Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the eve of his meeting with President Ronald Reagan. Said Bruckner: “Do not underestimate the power struggle going on in the Soviet Union.”

Some saw the incident as a warning to Western journalists. Said Michael Bo-

right, managing editor of CBC National Radio News: “It is probable that some security agencies wanted to give a signal saying, ‘Daultoff may have been released, but we’re still watching.’” Indeed, reporters say that they are receiving more suspicious calls from unknown people wishing to arrange meetings. “The Soviets are changing the rules,” said Anna Christensen, a United Press International reporter who has been based in Moscow for three years. “Something is going on.”

In Ottawa, Clark summoned Soviet Ambassador Alexei Fedorov to explain the Melvior incident. “He was surprised at the news,” said Clark. He added that he had not ruled out the possibility of a formal protest to Moscow, but for now, “I am suspending judgment until we have the details.”

—PETER SEPPALAN and ANDREW BLAKE  
with KEITH CHASELON in Moscow and  
PAUL GOSWELL in Ottawa

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## A congressional battle to apartheid

They say yes to sanctions—despite an intensive lobbying effort by the White House and the telephone threats of a foreign government minister. 15,000 km away, last Thursday, by a vote of 78 to 21, the Senate stood firm and overruled President Ronald Reagan's veto of tough economic sanctions against South Africa. The decision, following a similar Reagan rejection in the House of Representatives, marked the first time in the President's six years in office that Congress had voted against a presidential veto of a major foreign policy bill. The move, a severe setback to Reagan, was also a rebuke to South Africa's foreign minister, P.W. Botha, who before last week's vote called U.S. senators and told them to uphold the veto—or face a South African boycott of American wheat. Declared Botha after the vote: "No reasoned argument could stem this emotional tide."

Reagan, along with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has consistently opposed positive economic relations as a means of ending South Africa's apartheid system of racial discrimination. Because sanctions will increase unemployment in South Africa, he maintains, they will bring further hardship to the country's 26 million blacks. But black leaders in South Africa have been almost unanimous in insisting that sanctions remain the only powerful means to force reform. In recent months that view has found increased favor in the West. On Sept. 26, Canada, for one, banned imports of South African coal, iron, steel, uranium and agricultural products—worth about \$675 million a year. In the United States, both Republicans and Democrats have pressured Reagan to change his stance.

Even before the Senate vote, White House officials said that Botha's calls to four senators—two of them from grain-farming states—could backfire. South Treasury Secretary James Baker warned that there could be some backlash against the idea that a foreign government directly lobbied U.S. legislators. Still, Botha's threat was largely an empty one. U.S. analysts said that although any boycott of American grain could further devastate a struggling farm industry, South African purchases amounted to less than one per cent of

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Rep. Mickey Leland with supporters, Kennedy, (below) Davis, (below)

the 714 million tons of grain exported annually by the United States. The U.S. senators, which may because less as a result of last week's congressional action, will clearly be damaged by Pretoria. Under the new legislation, the United States-South Africa's largest trading partner—will no longer support South African steel, iron, coal, uranium, textiles and agricultural products. As well, the vote meant an end to new U.S. investments in South Africa and the severing of air links with that country.

During the days leading up to the Senate vote, White House officials and neo-conservative senators led by Senate

majority leader Robert Dole conducted a concerted and increasingly desperate campaign to swing members of the Republican-controlled body over to the President's position. At least five legislators hid from lobbyists, others, including Nebraska Democrat Edward Brooke, whom Reagan attempted to phone at least five times in the 36 hours before the vote, refused to take the President's calls. Sen. North Carolina Republican Jesse Helms, who voted to sustain the veto "I have never seen anything like this."

But the fervent White House lobbying failed to sway the majority of senators, already angered by Botha's telephone calls. Before the vote, Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts told reporters: "We should not let the bullies of Pretoria intimidate the United States." For his part, Botha said that the Senate vote was a clear case of U.S. meddling in South African affairs. Said the foreign minister: "I hope from my side that they will learn a lesson and let us give attention to solving our problems with less interference from outside."

At the same time, spokesmen for South Africa's three opposition parties said that sanctions would hurt poor whites to rights apart from further. But they also criticized the government for not making concessions to worldwide calls for reform. Said Helen Summer of the opposition Progressive Federal Party: "I don't think the government has done nearly enough to state of sanctions. It could have done a great deal more to make the task of Botha and others much easier."



—PETER KAPLAN with WILLIAM D. GRIFFITH in Washington and PETER YOUNGBERG in Cape Town

# Gambling with nickels

The stock prospectus for listing Blood Brothers Ltd. of Calgary was brutally honest. The company, it declared, had "neither a history of earnings nor has it paid any dividends," and its plan to buy and resell throughout the country "involves a high degree of risk." The prospectus, produced by Calgary-based York Securities Inc., also cautioned potential investors that the offering of one million five-cent shares was "only suitable" to those investors willing to rely on management and who can afford a total loss.

Still, the stock, which was listed on the Alberta Stock Exchange (ASE) in Calgary, attracted investors, and it closed at 25 cents per share on Oct. 4 after a week's high of 30 cents. Since they were first offered last February, new issues of such so-called nickel stocks as the Rising Blood Brothers offering have brought badly needed business to Canada's smallest stock exchange. But trading violations in nickel stocks have already resulted in stock manipulation charges against one Alberta investment dealer and tarnished the ASE's image. Said ASE president James Milliken of the nickel stocks: "They are not bad for the exchange, but they might be bad for the investor. They lead to speculation by their nature."



Milliken: a million five-cent shares, a tarnished image and new rules for high-risk investments

to a lot of abuse."

Allowing investment dealers to sell the risky nickel stocks is one method that the ASE is using to end its status as a regional exchange by attracting new listings, particularly from its major competitor, the Vancouver Stock Exchange (VSE). The ASE, founded in 1974 as the Calgary Exchange, handles about one-tenth of the volume

\$300 million—have already surpassed the total traded in all of 1983. Said Milliken: "We are doing well in a poor economy. We expect to do better in any upturn."

But, the nickel stocks, which are better known to the investment community as blind pools, have caused considerable controversy. In a blind pool, investors buy shares in a shell company in which the executives

promise to make acquisitions—but without saying what they will buy. Popular in some American states as a quick but risky way to raise venture capital, that type of blind pool first appeared in Canada in February, 1986, when the Alberta Securities Commission (ASC), which regulates the provincial stock exchange, allowed \$2-

million to \$5-million investments other than oil and gas, the main pillars of Alberta's economy. And after public hearings, which began last November, the ASC permitted the stocks to trade last February.

Critics' concerns increased when a sudden stock scandal erupted in July. The ASE banned trading in the shares of Audit Resources Inc., which claimed to have valuable marine salvage contracts in the South Pacific. Sold by First Commonwealth, Audit's shares had soared to a high of \$4 last summer from only five cents. But an investigation by the ASE challenged the validity of Audit's salvage contracts. As a result, on July 24 the ASE suspended First Commonwealth. And last week the ASE held two public hearings on proposals to improve controls over the increasingly popular pools.

An Alberta regulator wrestle with the problems involved in offering nickel stocks through blind pools, the now-traditionally Canada's major exchange for speculative issues—but introduced stiffer rules for high-risk listings. It passed the tougher rules in January, 1986, following a stock manipulation scandal that occurred on Oct. 18, 1984, known as the York or Black Friday, when investors lost an estimated \$40 million in a single day.

Michael Ryan, B.C.'s new superintendent of banks and real estate, denied that the new rules have driven many speculative stocks away from the ASE to other exchanges. Said Ryan: "Blind pools don't seem to work. We are sure they will work anywhere." But former vice chairman Peter Brown, president of Vancouver-based Canwest Investment Corp., says that the tougher rules have caused companies to list on other exchanges, including the ASE. Brown said that the new rules "were more in a company's corporate affairs. I think we have gone too far."

But blind-pool trading is not the only way that the ASE is trying to attract new listings. After introducing a \$1-million minimum, the exchange was able to link up with trading doors across Canada for the first time last week. By next January the listings board—where stock bids and offers are recorded in major markets—will be regulated by a \$1-million electronic board.

Despite the changes, the ASE, said Milliken, has not yet "shed its image of being a regional exchange." But its attempt to enhance its status by using speculative blind pools may yet prove to be more of a problem than a solution.

—JOHN BROWNE in Calgary with  
NED CORNETT in Vancouver



Morris (left) and Lewis: a change of ownership and enhanced stability

## Takeover at Continental

Almost a year ago David Lewis, the 46-year-old chief executive of the Toronto-based Continental Bank, presided over a crowded news conference in his bank's elegantly appointed boardroom. The subject of discussion was the sudden crisis in confidence that had engulfed Canada's banking system following the collapse of a month before, in September, 1985, of two Alberta-based banks. Nervous depositors at the Continental had withdrawn \$4.4 billion, and there was wide speculation that it too would fail. Lewis chose to gamble on honesty and made public the bank's deteriorating position. At the same time, he requested for backup loans from the Bank of Canada. During the next 18 months, while the deposit drain continued and the rumors persisted, Lewis and his advisors conducted a quiet search for a buyer for the beleaguered bank. Last week a smiling Lewis told reporters gathered in his boardroom that British-owned Lloyds Bank had agreed to take over 90 per cent of the Continental's \$6 billion in assets for \$200 million. Said Lewis: "Tonight we can all sleep well."

For the Continental, the deal promises substantial benefits. Lloyds Canada, which has assets of \$445 million, will absorb most of the Continental's business and all of the 1,500 employees. Lewis and other senior Continental executives will run the merged operation, to be called Lloyds Bank Canada. And the Continental's common shareholders,

whose stock has traded recently at \$1.06, will receive between \$15.35 and \$24.25 per share by March, 1987.

For Lloyds Canada, the takeover will allow it to leapfrog to first place from 47th in terms of assets among the 55 foreign banks that operate subsidiaries in Canada. Said Sir Jeremy Morse, chief executive of the London parent company, Lloyds Bank PLC, the fourth-largest bank in Britain: "It is a great step forward in a hurry for us." The sale, which received Federal Finance Minister Michael Wilson's approval only half an hour before it was announced, goes before Ontario's shareholders in a vote on Oct. 31. The immediate reaction from banking stock analysts was positive. John McLeod, a banking analyst with McLeod Young Wise Ltd. in Toronto, said that the deal "makes the stability of the banking system look even better."

Indeed, the sale marks a turning point for small banks in Canada. Last week Lewis said he realized last November that even if the Continental recovered its depleted deposit base, it was too small to survive in the fiercely competitive and increasingly international financial services industry. Said Lewis: "That prospect has been worrying me. None of us ever wants to go through again the kind of difficulties we have struggled with in the past year. It has been no fun at all."

—PATRICIA BERT with ANN SHOOTER in Toronto

# The missing millions

Last January, in an action that electrified Canadian investment circles, lawyers for Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. (BCE) stepped in at the last minute to short the purchase by the company's pension fund investment arm, Risco Inc., of a former Simpsons Ltd. warehouse property in Toronto. A month later BCE fired Steve Anter, Risco's widely respected president. Those dramatic corporate moves in turn triggered a flurry of lawsuits, including an action launched in the Supreme Court of Ontario last June by Anter, who is claiming nearly \$6 million for wrongful dismissal and damages. Now, a statement of defence filed by BCE in response to Anter's lawsuit points to a series of questionable real estate investments by Risco involving a total of \$12.1 million in recapitalized fees and commissions. The first suppositions that something might be gravely amiss at Risco—which is responsible for investing nearly \$6 billion in pension funds of more than 100,000 employees at BCE, subsidiaries Bell Canada and Northern Telecom Ltd., and four affiliates—surfaced when the Supreme court est-

imated BCE's lawyers discovered of Risco's plan to pay \$63 million for a property bought the same day for \$35.5 million by Maroon Land Development Inc., a company controlled by billionaire Toronto land developer Joseph Barnett. In February, Maroon launched a lawsuit claiming \$30 million in damages from BCE.

In the case brought by Anter, a

## A Bell Canada court statement confirmed that a \$6.1-million commission was 'paid to an unknown party'

statement of defence filed by BCE last month challenged Anter's competence and raised questions about Risco's activities. As one example, BCE said that Anter failed to find out that the Simpsons property was purchased by Maroon on behalf of Barnett, "who was to earn a \$27.5-million profit on a quick resale."

The BCE statement also faulted

Anter for two other transactions (Maclean's, July 14). BCE confirmed that the Bell pension fund spent \$28.2 million last fall for two office buildings on Toronto's Danforth Mill Road that had been purchased three months earlier for \$21.1 million. The BCE statement also confirmed that a \$6.1-million commission was "paid on the transaction to an unknown party." But for his part, Anter says in his suit that the transactions under investigation were approved by Risco's board of directors.

BCE also criticized Anter for recommending another deal—a \$38.2-million investment made in 1984 by the pension funds of Bell Canada and Northern Telecom in a Barnett-operated shopping centre and office complex, Thornhill Square, north of Toronto. The BCE statement said that a \$2.8-million payment was made in connection with the deal to another Barnett-controlled firm, Appeal Enterprises Ltd. Officials at Appeal's Toronto office refused to discuss the payment with Maclean's.

The BCE statement also cited transactions connected with Casparde Square, a Toronto office building and condominium development. According to BCE, the Northern Telecom pension fund paid \$60,000 for a half interest in the project in January, 1985. Mac-

lean's has learned that at various times the officers of the northernmost company that held the interest included Anter and other company officials—as well as Leo Charlin, a Toron-

to the Bell Canada fund purchase the same 50-per-cent interest in Casparde Square for \$15.2 million. But in an interview in Montreal last week, Anter said that the Casparde Square

transaction warranted statement goes no indication of what that fee, or the \$51-million Danforth Mill Road fee, were for—or who received them.

The BCE statement also alleged expense-account irregularities on Anter's part. In one case, it cited instances of alleged misuse by Anter of his company telephone credit card by making calls to Leanne Pennerworth, an advertising saleswoman who lives in Burlington, B.C. Pennerworth told Maclean's that she met Anter in Vancouver last year and had an "on-and-off relationship" with him. She also complained that a man, who she believed was a private detective, questioned her recently about Anter and asked her if she worked for "an escort agency."

Meanwhile, questions surrounding the death last winter of Gary Smith, a lawyer who acted for Maroon Development in the proposed Simpsons warehouse sale, have swirled. Following a four-month investigation, Toronto homicide detectives have concluded that Smith, whose body was found at the bottom of his empty swimming pool, died accidentally. But dozens of other murky issues remained in the tangled Risco affair.

—MARK WICKHAM and JUDITH WALLACE in Montreal and MARK WICKHAM in Vancouver



Casparde Square: unexplained fees and commissions, and a flurry of lawsuits

to real estate developer, and other

The Northern pension fund also paid \$3.8 million as a fee for unpaid field services to another numbered company Anter subsequently recommended

and Thornhill Square investments were developed by officials at the Northern Telecom pension fund. He said that Stewart Spaulding, a BCE senior vice-president, assured him that the deals were legitimate. Still, BCE's

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# Dome's continuing fight for survival

Interrupted by tough questions, bitter reproaches and angry outbursts, the meeting lasted a grueling three hours. Last week, J. Howard Macdonald, chairman and chief executive officer of Dome Petroleum Ltd. of Calgary, faced approximately 200 of the firm's Swiss creditors in Zurich in a determined attempt to convince them not to force the company into receivership. With \$6.2 billion in debts, Dome asked the Swiss lenders to sign an agreement to waive payments to \$51 million worth of loans until June 30, 1987, by which time the company hopes to have a new debt restructuring plan in place. If the lenders do not agree to the waiver, Dome could be forced into default. From a raised stage in an ornate, baroque-style room in Zurich's Kongresshaus, a privately operated conference centre, Macdonald bluntly told his audience: "If you don't sign, I think you are playing Russian roulette. If the company is declared bankrupt, it is in our belief you would not see a penny."

But many of the creditors responded angrily to Macdonald's presentation, which he made in English. Still, one man in the audience agreed. "They had better speak to us in German, if they want our help in finding a solution." Other investors agreed against the venue plan. "We should not sign the waiver," declared one. "Dimit brought on his problems by continuing to borrow at high interest rates. This is not the Swiss way." But Macdonald insisted that Dome was "worth more alive than dead." The outcome of the heated meeting will not be known until Oct. 26, the final date for the Swiss creditors to return their ballots. Still, the week ended positively for the 56-year-old Macdonald. In two meetings in London, holders of another \$175 million of Dome's debt agreed to sign the same waiver offer.

A more contentious series of creditors' meetings and debt restructuring agreements was dominated Dome Petroleum's corporate controller Bill Canada's largest independent oil and gas producer, Dome has been trans-

formed itself in the past four years from the proud flagship of Western Canada's energy industry into a beleaguered giant, which is "managed for the benefit of its creditors, not its shareholders," said Max Van Wieringen, an oil and gas analyst with investment dealer Norbri Thompson Denison in Calgary. But Dome's predicament is

food-interest rates on their loans, longer repayment periods and the conversion of some of their debt to equity. The unseasoned lenders, however, will be faced with an even riskier choice. In exchange for most of their original loans, they will be offered securities that pay an interest rate linked to the free-market price of West Texas Inter-



Macdonald in Zurich: angry outbursts and an attempt to buy time for another debt restructuring.

mediate crude, the benchmark price for North American oil. Bill Macdonald told the services Swiss creditors last week: "There is no glossing over it. They are 'toxic' certificates."

The stakes are high for Dome. Its survival could depend on obtaining approval of the Swiss lenders on the waiver agreement by Oct. 26. If even one of the creditors demands repayment and then takes legal action against Dome, it could trigger the company's collapse. Because of a clause known as a "toxic default" that is written into Dome's agreements with its other creditors, it cannot repay one of them without being forced to repay them all. Bill David Assenley, Dome's manager of public relations: "Some people have described it as a house of cards. Pull out one and they all come tumbling down." This means the real cards are the ones in the hands of the Swiss creditors.

Under Macdonald's proposed plan, Dome's secured lenders—those with oil and gas assets pledged as loan collateral—will be asked to accept lower

mediate crude, the benchmark price for North American oil. Bill Macdonald told the services Swiss creditors last week: "There is no glossing over it. They are 'toxic' certificates."

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—MICHAEL SAGNER with BRYANT FOLLAND in Zurich and PHILLETTE BURGESS in London

# Once and for all, let's bury some myths about your money.



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# One man's northern obsession

By Peter C. Newman

The elusive nature of the northern identity has always had at least one safe point of reference: we are a northern people, and it is this northernness that has shaped our history and character.

Given that starting point, the preservation of our heritage might be assumed to rank as a national priority, with libraries occupying the books and documentation. There do exist magnificent collections, of course, such as that of the Royal Institute at Edmonton's University of Alberta. But at Eastern Canada, the only documentation centre devoted exclusively to the North is a little-known gem in a revised second-floor room at Montreal's Atwater Library.

The little-known Hoehnelga Research Institute has been operating for about two years on a slim budget (last last year amounted to \$10,000), yet it has managed to gather an impressive collection of northern materials. Its precious survival is both a symbol of this country's shameful neglect of northern research and a testament to its founder and guiding spirit, geographer Alan Cooke.

"We're autonomous that a nation of Canada's wealth and northern dimension does not have adequate control over polar documentation," he told me, "but you can't get anybody to talk five minutes about the need for financing anything like that."

What Cooke has created on his own is the beginning of a new kind of computerized bibliographical database dealing with circumpolar literature. He has financed the massive infrastructure through private research contracts and editing.

A native Vancouver who spent part of 1958 as a student on a geological expedition into the Engwa region of northern Quebec, Cooke became involved in the work of Canadian-born Arctic explorer Vilhjelm Stefansson, and joined the Stefansson Collection at Dartmouth College Library as an assistant librarian. Before that, he had been enrolled at McGill for graduate work in geography. "But the last thing they wanted," he said, "was a clever American who had already been up North and knew Stefansson."

Cooke left shortly afterward for the more welcoming and less intellectually restrictive climate of the University of

Cambridge's Scott Polar Research Institute, where he earned his PhD in historical geography. They valued his eccentricity and enthusiasm, turning him over for academic advice to a senior historian named Prof. R. H. Rich. "I wasn't sure exactly what historical geography was," Cooke remembers, "but I had suggested a thesis on the comprehensive history of the exploration and development of Labrador. Prof. Rich looked at me through his



Cooke: eccentric, single-minded genius

half-glasses and said, 'This will never do. In history we consider seven years quite long enough, though we might give you a little more, if you promise that nothing happened.' Despite Rich's advice about the success of successful Cambridge theses ("A lot of it should be in handwriting, preferably hard to read"), if some of it were in a foreign language, we'd look back with pleasure on that. Above all, it is the force of necessity that a thesis contributes to knowledge, only prove that you

can organize information". Cooke's next major project was a comprehensive two-volume bibliography of the Quebec-Labrador peninsula, still widely used. He spent most of a decade in Canada's North as a deckhand on the Mackenzie River boats, as a teacher in Fort Simpson, N.W.T., and doing research in an Indian village near Schefferville, Que. In 1977 he went back to McGill to help in the creation of a library at the Centre for Northern Studies and Research, and a year later (with another Cline Ireland) published the definitive *Exploration of Northern Canada, 1500 to 1800*.

After deciding he would rather not work for others, Cooke in 1983 founded his own research library, the Hoehnelga Institute. "Librarians laugh at it and consider me a terrible person because I speak with uncertainties as a library mutant about which they have a professional position," he says. "As a scholar who has extensively used libraries for professional purposes, I knew that librarians make a great mistake out of virtually nothing—and that the bureaucracy we call librarianship is keeping useful information away from people who need it."

That attitude, plus a personality far too coherent to warm up anything but academic work, has forced Cooke to operate outside his own profession. He loves to make fun of librarians "who are prisoners of the 3-by-5 card" and instead operate a computerized bibliographical system now in North America that uses numbers instead of words to track and retrieve information.

Alan Cooke is one of those single-minded geniuses who, if he were in Japan, would probably be declared a national treasure, but here has to scratch for a living. In the process, he is helping record and expand Canadian consciousness of our birthright.

At the moment, Cooke is planning to publish his own journal dealing with contemporary polar problems and issues. It will be called *Arctic Post*, words taken from the inscription over the entrance to the old wing of Cambridge's Scott Polar Institute. "The full inscription," he says, "translates to mean: 'He who seeks the secrets of the polar finds truth.' For present purposes, I interpret this admirable phrase to mean that the truth is to be found between extremes of opinion. Only by knowing what are the poles of opposition can one recognize the truth they share."



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# The quest for the Cup begins again

From the rafters of the Montreal Forum hang 33 Stanley Cup banners. They date back to the 1915-16 season and proclaim the triumph of the renowned franchise in North American professional sport, the Montreal Canadiens. The latest—marked 1985-1986—is a surprise addition to the collection. Before last season that banner seemed destined to hang 3,000 km to the west in Edmonton's Nordlands Coliseum, home of the Oilers. But last spring's conclusion to the National Hockey League season was unpredictable, and on a sunny May afternoon the Canadiens paraded Lord Stanley's celebrated award past 1.3 million fans lining the streets of Montreal. This week, as the NHL opens its 78th season, the Oilers, not the Canadiens, are once again expected to win the cup. Said Montreal coach Jean Beliveau: "We simply have to go out and prove that it isn't a fluke."

In the next eight months the Oilers will have even more to prove. League champions in 1984 and 1985, and the most talented team in hockey for the past three seasons, the Oilers lost to the Calgary Flames in the playoffs last spring. That shock was compounded by a May article in the U.S. magazine *Sports Illustrated* alleging drug abuse by Edmonton players. While the Canadiens spent the summer basking in the adulation of their fans, the Oilers worried under reported questioning about the series with the Flames and the use of cocaine. Said all-star defenseman Paul Coffey: "Not only do we have to contend with losing to Calgary, but we want to lift the issue of hockey players abuse being last summer. We have to win some games early to put the drug stories to rest and get rid of the black cloud."

Unlike professional baseball, basketball and football, all of which have been strung by drug scandals, hockey

maintained a relatively clean reputation until last spring. And although as charges followed the police investigations of Sports Illustrated's allegations, the drug legends in Max Baer's Maple Leaf defenseman Rorje

take its drug policy further. Said Gretzky: "I spent all summer answering questions about drugs. I told everybody that I believe in mandatory drug testing for players. A lot of players don't agree with me, but as a



Montreal and Quebec in a preseason brawl; Coffey (below) an attempt to curb hockey violence

Balmain told a Toronto newspaper that he had experimented with drugs "for six or seven years, but not since." For that admission, NHL president John Ziegler suspended the 33-year-old veteran for the entire 1986-87 season. Said Ziegler: "The NHL's policy on illegal drugs is very clear. If you use illegal drugs, no matter how slight the contact, you will be suspended."

Ziegler later commented the suspension to eight games and a \$500 fine, saying that Beliveau had not violated the rule, only the spirit of it. "At least the past five years," he said. "But the game's best player, Oilers center Wayne Gretzky, urged the league to

professional athletes you have to set an example for young kids. Other people in society aren't watched by 15,000 people."

Although the league is not yet prepared to institute tests of the players' urine, spectators crowding NHL arenas this week will likely be watching the league's attempt to police its players' on-ice behavior. Prompted by Montreal's president René Alt, the NHL introduced harsher penalties for fighting and high-sticking for the 1986 preseason games. League governors will vote this week on whether to enforce the new rulings for the regular season. The

new rules are designed to reduce fighting and rid the game of so-called goons—players whose singular role is to fight. The preseason experiment allowed referees to decide the instigator of an altercation. In addition to the usual five-minute penalty for fighting, the instigator received another two-minute minor or five-minute major penalty and possibly a game misconduct penalty. A player who received multiple "instigator" penalties in the same game was suspended an automatic game misconduct. The outcome of this week's vote on the new rules will determine if the NHL is finally committed, as is every other major professional team sport, to discouraging fighting.

The new penalties did not prevent a series of preseason brawls—most notably between Montreal and Quebec's Yvon Deschamps, and Toronto and Edmonton. But Coffey says that he is more optimistic about the new rules call for a two-minute penalty for carrying a stick above the shoulders and four minutes for striking a player above the shoulders with a stick. Said Coffey: "We lost two players—Jean Beliveau and Pierre Mondou—to eye injuries over the last three years. The helmets, cups and masks make players carry their sticks in the air—they feel they can't get hurt. The only option is to carry the rules and apply them fairly."

Despite Coffey's push for stiffer penalties, the Canadiens have assembled one of the biggest and most talented rosters in their storied history. Although forward Chris Nilan, who received 274 penalty minutes last season, is under orders from coach Pierre to keep his gloves on, no-foot, 300-lb. John Kordic is Montreal's new policeman. Explained Coffey: "We need a tough, physical team just to get out of our division. The rinks in Buffalo and Boston are small, and both Hartford (Whalers) and Quebec have big, aggressive teams. I'm like Ronald Reagan: I don't want to fight the war, but I want to be ready if I have to."

Montreal is unlikely to resort to war. In addition to the scrappies, it has polished forwards Mike Milne, Ryan Walter and Bobby Smith, as

well as outstanding rookie forward Shayne Gerson. Veteran defenseman Larry Robinson and left-winger Bob Gainey, who are the heart and soul of the club, are back.

Any reduction in the number of hits has characterized NHL play in recent years should help the Oilers' quest to reclaim the Cup. With Gretzky and Coffey, forwards Jari Kurri, Mark Messier and Glenn Anderson, and

three times, while losing 29 times.

NHL Calgary dumped the Oilers in seven games in the playoffs. Said Oilers coach and general manager Glen Sather: "I had a horrible summer because of what happened against the Flames. It will bother me the rest of my life." Added Coffey: "There wasn't a day that I didn't think about it. Every day I'd look at our roster and tell myself we had the best team."

Although suffering an illusion that they are better than the Oilers, the Flames expect to meet Edmonton again next spring and hope for a repeat performance. Said coach John McEwen: "We would like to be more competitive during the season so that when we play Edmonton in December and January, the games will really mean something. But the playoff series last spring was no fair. We deserved to win."

The Calgary victory forced the Oilers to rethink their longstanding defensive style. John Muckler, who shares coaching duties with Sather, says that he thinks that the team became too predictable last season. Said Muckler: "When you are successful, you tend to tell your players to change. When you're not, it's easier to get their attention." Indeed, Sather said that trying to tell team members to change their style of play last season was like "swimming with 21 grumpy bears. They didn't want to hear it."

This season the Oilers have listened—and accepted—several changes. Principal among them is the separation of Gretzky and Kurri. Said Muckler: "We want to have a team where people become familiar playing with different people. Montreal is highly successful with it. Putting Gretzky and Kurri on different lines will make them think more." And the Great One, who owns or shares 27 all-time scoring records, said Coffey, who scored a record 40 defenseman goals, have been told to pay less attention to the record books. Said Coffey: "If Glen [Sather] wants me to play differently, I will. When you lose in the playoffs, everything else goes for nothing."

But before another banner is hung in Montreal as a third time in Edmonton, the defending and former champions will receive strong challenges from Calgary, Quebec, Hartford, Philadelphia's Flyers and Washington's Capitals. "They will all be coming for us," said Coffey. "And we have to live with the pressure. But it is the kind of pressure the others with they feel."

—RAL QUINN with RICHIE WALLACE in Montreal, TERRY JONES in Edmonton and contributors reports



Gretzky: a hot summer of questions about drugs



Ever since the first James Bond film 26 years ago, the fantasy of the secret agent with a license to kill has been enhanced by a parade of sexy women. From *Murder, My Sweet* to *Graceland*, *The Untouchables* and 15th Bond woman girl in 26-year-old **Miriam O'Abb**, who plays opposite the fourth James Bond, 36-year-old Welsh actor **Timothy Dalton**, in *The Living Daylights*, now filming in Vietnam. "My character is very much in love with James Bond," said O'Abb, who was born in London and raised in Paris and Geneva. She plays a Czech cellist caught up in the usual East-West double-crossing that Bond alone can resolve. Said O'Abb: "The costumes are gorgeous. I look wonderful."

She is a poet with a beat for the mythic life in a convicted bank robber serving the 14th year of a 20-year sentence at B.C.'s Kootenai Institution. **Susan Macgrath**, 36, and **Stephen Reid**, 38, are scheduled to be married in the Thanksgiving weekend in the presence of guests, friends and her four-year-old daughter. It will be her first marriage, her third Macgrath, who has written 10 books of poetry, met Reid after reading a 80-page novella he wrote in 1984. With her encouragement he expanded the story into

a novel, *Jacobus Parole*, released earlier this month. Reid is eligible for parole, but says that he will probably face a "disgrace" (two years) more in jail due to a history of misdeeds. Meanwhile, they



O'Abb intent in a parade of sexy women 'much in love with James Bond'

are to spend a 78-hour honeymoon in a trailer on the prison grounds. Said Reid: "It will be three days of Yachtin' and Late Night with David Letterman." Added Macgrath: "Since I'm promising to love him and obey, I guess he will have it his way, but I might suggest *Scenes and Ladders*."

Last month June award-winning singer **Lulu Knaw** (who launched a national TV anti-smoking campaign aimed at Canadian youth during the Health and Welfare Canada program this month as pop star **Coney Hart**, 24, who appears on TV, radio and a poster with the slogan, "Think Twice." Last year Hart's million-selling album, *The Boy in the Box*, paid tribute to 1960s actor **James Dean**, a notorious chain smoker. Hart says that it was Dean's "infectious spirit" that appeals to him, not the late actor's personal habits. "I choke when I walk into a room full of smoke," Hart says. "It's a disgusting habit, and if I can save one person from dying because they quit smoking, then it's worthwhile."

The construction means representing Montreal's economic resurgence dominates the view from **Mayon Vennat's** downtown office. Vennat, 44, who four months ago became the first woman president of the 164-year-old

Montreal Board of Trade, has become a high-profile booster of her home province of Quebec. And she is acquiring a national profile, as well, by participating in a weekly panel on CBC Radio's *Morning*, hosted

by **Peter Gzowski**, says Vennat. "Montrealers are feeling good about themselves again and are looking to take on the world."

The Pacific Opera in Victoria performed Verdi's *Il Trovatore* last week with a stunning soprano in the lead role of Leonora. Canadian diva **Heather Thomson** developed throat problems on Monday morning. By noon artistic director and principal conductor **Vincent Vennat** had located a replacement in San Francisco, soprano **Deborah Voigt**, who flew into Vancouver only to be delayed

by Canada Customs. Voigt, 26, finally reached the theatre 20 minutes after the scheduled opening curtain. Vennat handed her a score and put her in the orchestra pit where she sang while Thomson lip-synched her part. Said Vennat: "It was a close call. Leonora don't grow on trees."

According to 20,000 Canadians who responded to a TV Guide poll last May, CTV's **Lloyd Robertson** is the television anchorman they trust the most—more than Americans **Barbara Walters**, **Don Rether** and **Tom Brokaw**, and more than the CBC's **Knowlton**.

"It's nice to have that accolade," said Robertson, 55, "but I've seen the volatility of public opinion polls. You can be a hero one day and a bum the next." This week Robertson celebrates his 10th year as anchorman with the network that lured him away from a 20-year stint at the CBC. Signed to a contract last June for another five years, Robertson declines to reveal his salary, although he says, "The paying 50 per cent of it in taxes."

—Edited by MARIEA ROULETTE

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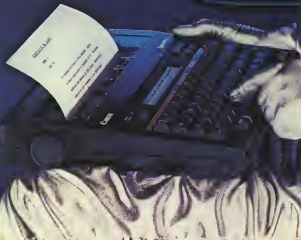
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EWING

## Disputed tactics in the war on drugs

Issues of some federal protesters, prospective train operators for CN rail and jockeys in Ontario thoroughbred horse races share an unlikely bond: they must now undergo compulsory urine tests for such drugs as marijuana and cocaine. These groups are among the growing number of Canadians who are subject to such tests. The trend is even more pronounced in the United States. There, President Ronald Reagan has ordered as many as 11 million federal employees in sensitive positions to undergo testing.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has said he has no personal objection to a similar program in Canada. But his statement sparked an angry response from critics who say that the tests are a gross invasion of privacy. Declared Alan Borczyk, Toronto-based general counsel for the Canadian Civil Liberties Association: "Just because Ronald Reagan is the leader of the free world does not mean that we have to follow him in a stampede to the armistice."

Borczyk argues that supporters of such programs have not shown that illegal drug use is extensive enough to justify their use. He predicted that increased testing will lead to numerous court challenges under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Indeed, a Quebec Superior Court judge ruled on Aug. 14 that vaguely worded regulations authorizing a federal pilot program of drug testing had violated the constitutional rights of 343 medicationally impaired in Cowansville, Que. But that ruling is not binding outside the province. And after launching an appeal, federal officials this week resumed testing of suspected drug users at three prisons near Kingston, Ont.

At CN, applicants for jobs as locomotive and yard controllers have been subjected to urinalysis for the past few months. But representatives of the 13,500-member United Transportation Union oppose any extension of the testing policy to include employees already on staff. UTR vice-president Hal Proulx said that, apart from the civil

disputes issue, questions remain about the accuracy of such tests. But jockeys at three Ontario racetracks say they base no allegations on random, secondary sampling. Bud Lloyd Jeffery, a jockey at Toronto's Woodbine Racetrack: "We want our riders going out there with their heads clear."

Still, representatives of drug testing firms themselves acknowledge that the

1972 and 1983, the researchers report that none of 12 labs could meet their standards for detecting amphetamines. Only one of 12 found barbiturates and cocaine in samples that the scientists had submitted for analysis.

But drug-test advocates maintain that, properly performed, urinalysis can detect workers from using drugs on the job, ensuring safer working condi-



Drug screening at Moon Training prison laboratory, and rights and court challenges

tests are not perfect and that some drug users may escape detection. Pierre Boissier, chief chemist at Toronto-based Moon Training Laboratories Ltd., said test subjects in the United States have diluted their urine samples with water or substituted someone else's urine that they had concealed in a small hot-water bottle. Bud Boissier: "If the concentration of the drug in the urine is going to miss it." Moon's clients include transportation companies and computer firms. The technicians subject all samples to a preliminary test designed to detect the presence of specific drugs. Then, if there is a positive finding, they conduct a second more extensive test to confirm it. The total cost: \$35.

But critics argue that such testing violates the loss of rights—other than his liberty—any more than the wage on the street." Penitentiary officials, however, are considering extending the drug-testing program to prisons across the country. But last August's court challenge suggests that the Supreme Court of Canada will ultimately have to settle the thorny issue of personal rights and drug testing.

—MALCOLM GRAY with ROSE STEVEN in Ottawa

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## A promising treatment

**L**ike the first drug to have halted the progress of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and prolonged the lives of some victims in the process. But when officials in Washington authorized widespread distribution of zalcitabine (AZT) last week, they emphasized that the synthetically produced antiviral agent was simply a promising treatment—not the long-sought AIDS cure. In Ottawa, federal health officials have prevented widespread distribution of the drug until Canadian researchers complete a six-month trial. Its purpose is to determine the drug's most effective dosage levels. But some counselors to AIDS victims say that because most sufferers die within three years of contracting the disease, AZT should be made available immediately. Declared Phil Shaw, a spokesman for the AIDS Committee of Toronto. "Already, people are making arrangements to get AZT in the United States."

Repeatable results from tests which began in 12 U.S. medical centers last February prompted researchers to end

those trials in September—three months ahead of schedule. Under that program, there was just one death among 145 patients who each received six capsules of AZT daily. All the patients had contracted pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP), a rare infection which often strikes AIDS victims, but the experimental drug helped them.

**The drug blocks reproduction of the AIDS virus, allowing white blood cells to regenerate and fight off infection**

to resist the disease. By contrast, there were 16 deaths among the 137 AIDS sufferers who received a placebo—an ineffective, harmless substance—instead of AZT. The placebo group quickly received AZT when researchers terminated the trial, and the powerful new drug will now be available to

about 7,000 U.S. AIDS victims who have contracted PCP—the group most likely to benefit from the treatment.

Spokesmen for North Carolina-based Burroughs Wellcome Co., which produces the drug, say that AZT appears to block reproduction of the AIDS virus, allowing white blood cells to regenerate and fight off infection. But company officials added that research on the drug is still incomplete, and they are still uncertain of its effects on AIDS victims who do not have PCP.

In the Canadian tests, up to 180 volunteers in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver will soon begin receiving progressively larger amounts of AZT to determine the safe dosage level over an extended period until they start exhibiting adverse side effects from the drug's toxic buildup. The participants may become anemic because large doses of AZT have been found to restrict the production of blood cells in the bone marrow. But the volunteers and the researchers already know the grim statistics of AIDS since 1978: there have been 136 reported cases of the disease in Canada. Of that total, 392 victims have already died. For AIDS sufferers, the risks associated with the trials are small compared to the nightmare of their lethal disease.

—NORA UNDERWOOD in Toronto

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Turner: Miller: living ghosts and an odd feeling of nostalgia for the present

## FILMS

# Browsing through time

PEGGY SUE GOT MAKERS  
Directed by Francis Coppola

One of the most tender human fantasies is to be able to relive the past, armed with perfect wisdom. The heroine in *Peggy Sue Got Married* gets to do just that. Crowned queen at her high school reunion, 40-year-old Peggy Sue Madell (Kathleen Turner) passes out from the excitement and wakes up as a puzzled teenager in love once again. Soon, Peggy Sue finds herself among the living ghosts of her family and friends. But most poignantly, she meets her boyfriend, Charlie (Nicholas Cage), whom she eventually marries and, as the film opens, is about to divorce. Providing the audience suspense: its disbelief, *Peggy Sue*—which was written by Winthrop Brown, Arlene Sarner and her American husband, Jerry Leichtling, before the release of the 1985 hit, *Back to the Future*—offers a heartening sentimental journey.

Director Francis Coppola (*Apocalypse Now*) has filmed the movie's intense script in a smooth, old-fashioned style and he has drawn a powerful performance from Turner, whose face convincingly registers 17 or 40 years at will. Although the film is ultimately serious, its sense of humor is never far away. Based and unbased on true time-traveling, the 17-year-old Turner takes back a forbidden shot of liquor and says with a devil-may-care attitude, "I'm probably dead anyway." The

next day her face freezes in horror as she relives the universal classroom nightmare: "There's a test! A test!" Later, with the advantage of hindsight, she howls at her baffled father (Don Murray): "It's really funny—you bought an Edsel!"

Laughter leaves the movie, which threatens at times to become maudlin. At the father-soner Charlie, whose adoration Peggy Sue tries to fend off, Cage gives an overblown performance. The only proven Coppola son (initially) shows her incredible talent with in the school's resident spendthrift, Richard (Barry Miller). In one memorable scene, she tells Richard about men walking on the moon, test-tube babies and other future scientific breakthroughs. The audience shares Richard's wonderment and, like Peggy Sue, experiences an odd nostalgia for the present. But the movie, regrettably, gives short shrift to their relationship.

Beautifully designed, Coppola's movie is not afraid to deal in raw and powerful emotions. They culminate in Peggy Sue's visit to her grandparents (Lee Remick and Blanche Oelrichs). On learning of Peggy Sue's time travel, the grandmother tells her that she is only "browsing through time" and advises her to "pick the things you're proud of." The makers of *Peggy Sue Got Married* have chosen their wisely and well.

—LORANCE OTTOLE

## Bushman in the Big Apple

"CROCODILE" DUNDEE  
Directed by Peter Jackson

Mick (Crocodile) Dundee (Paul Hogan) is so tough that once, after a crocodile bit half his leg off, he crawled through the crocodile for a week until he found help. Such, at least, is the legend that has grown up around his name. When Sue (Linda Kozlowski), an attractive and nervy American reporter, journeys to Australia to write an article about his exploits, she discovers that the legend has been somewhat embellished. Bushman Mick still has both his legs. Still, when a deadly snake threatens, he calmly grabs it behind the head and snaps it in two. "That crocodile would have eaten me alive," gapes Sue after Mick rescues her from the jaws of death. "I can't say I blame him," replies Mick in his drawl Aussie accent. "The same thought occurred to me once or twice."

Released this spring, the hugely entertaining "Crocodile Dundee" is the most popular film in Australian history. And Mick is hard to resist: un-schooled in cynicism, skin like leather—and a grin as broad as the great outdoors. No wonder that Sue, wishing to prolong the reporting part of her human-interest story—and her seduction with Mick—suggers that he return with her to New York. Mick is a complete stranger to city life. For him, New York seems to be nothing more than a lot of tall shocks squeezed tightly together. His conclusions and observations alarm her. Preparing to clump down on the floor of his spacious suite at the Plaza Hotel, he asks Sue, "How many people are staying here?" Later, comically brandishing his foot-long bush blade, he goes out on the town, making friends with everyone he meets.

The single purpose of this blessedly unpretentious film seems to be to give pleasure. Mick charms doormen, prostitutes, muggers, chauffeurs and cabbies. The movie's only suspense comes when Sue must choose between him and her prospective office-boss (Mark Blum). Hogan is a familiar face here playing the jolly spokesman in Australian Tourist Commission TV commercials. With a witty quipster and deadpan delivery, he portrays Mick with just the right combination of innocence and horse sense. And he makes "Crocodile" Dundee as bracing as a warm, firm handshake.

—L. OT

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## THEATRE

# Dramatic malpractice

PARACELSUS

By George Aygo  
Directed by John Adams

Revered by his patients, scorned by the medical elite—which is widely believed to have murdered him—the 16th-century physician Paracelsus. Paracelsus is a provocative theatrical subject. Fifteen years ago Canadian playwright George Aygo (*The Ecology of This Joe*) wrote a daunting four-hour drama about the Swiss-born medical revolutionary, the play languished on the shelf. Then four months ago the Vancouver Playhouse, together with the Expo '86 World Stage, decided to mount *Paracelsus*.

Cutting almost two hours from Aygo's work, director John Adams has still ended up with an ambitious piece of theatre a cast of 36 and, at \$400,000, the most expensive production in the Playhouse's history. But although it is visually stunning, *Paracelsus* is ultimately a failure of epic proportions. Like its hero (August Schellenberg), who describes himself as "prone to pride," the production is bombastic and long-winded, drenched by its own self-importance.

The drama opens promisingly as a code of mooring, impoverished peasants make their way through the audience onto designer Richard Cook's shadowy, dimly lit, rusted three-tiered set. But once *Paracelsus* takes the stage and begins recasting the legend by he has suffered at the hands of the enlightened medical establishment, the action takes gallop—and rhetoric takes flight. The historical Paracelsus attracted poor, neglected patients and greeted with much the same fervor that his contemporary, Martin Luther, attracted the teachings of the Roman Catholic church. An early practitioner

of holistic medicine, Paracelsus pioneered the use of mercury in treat syphilis, a practice that continued until this century. But Aygo, apparently seduced by his subject, has treated him like a piece of heroic virtuosity, providing few glimpses of his humanity.

Woven into the play is a tedious subplot dealing with 16th-century medicine and its ethical dilemmas. It con-



Scene from *Paracelsus* with Schellenberg (right) and another actor.

sists mainly of a dialogue between two overworked medical students who debate everything from convulsant medicine to doctors' right to strike. Christian Jastrzebski, as Dr. Gunt, and Christopher Gunn, as Dr. Weh, try valiantly but unsuccessfully to breathe life into the starkly opposing positions that their characters hold.

Byers is a tender, vulnerable, capable of smoldering language and creating magical images. In *Paracelsus*, his love for the spoken word is as evident as his passionate commitment to the righteous Paracelsus. But like a patient he administered to a dying patient, the poetry provides only temporary relief in a doomed production.

—JANE ORR



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## Soldiers in a peaceful land

100,000 men, most of them civilians, have tucked away three vital items: an automatic assault rifle, a sealed container holding 24 rounds of ammunition and an army-grade gas mask. This man is part a potent, well-armed force already in the process of its national defense. He is 39 years old, regular military exercises are part of every Swiss man's life between the ages of 20 and 30. But the country has not fought a war for more than 500 years, and some critics argue that the army is too well equipped to be useful in a nuclear age. As a result, more than 100,000 people have signed a petition asking for a referendum on whether to disband the militia. And on Sept. 18, more than 150 demonstrators, chanting "Destroy the nation," marched through Bern, the capital. Secretary to the Swiss government in Bern, the capital, declared one of the company's main organizers, Andreas Ueberschär, "Constitutional war in Europe is no longer possible. If there is another war, it will be nuclear war. The only way it will be fought will be with tanks and planes."

Still, even precursors of the referendum—which may not be put to a vote for four years—seem to have as much chance of passing. But a vote, says the author, is not the point. The author is an instructor at Laurier University and a Socialist party member, "will force open a debate on whether an army makes sense in a small European state like Switzerland." Ironically, the author's own estimate of government expenditure is approximately 20 per cent of its annual federal budget—an expenditure that totalled \$4.3 billion last year in Canada, defence accounts for 8.9 per cent of the budget, while in the United States the comparable figure is 18 per cent. But opposition to the referendum is not as strong as it is in the United States, it is claimed by said Hans Drethel Kurr, a retired professor of military history at the University of Bern. "It is a near-certainty which has no chance of success. The referendum is not a device aimed at thwarting the army, it is a device aimed at securing very old obligations, very very rooted in the people."

The prowess of the Swiss military is legendary. Said Napoleon Bonaparte: "The best troops—those in whom you



Swiss military drill, showcasing the need for 625,000 men trained to fight.

can have the most confidence—are the Swiss." But the symbol by which the country's military is best known internationally—the ubiquitous red-jacketed Swiss army knife, with its whole array of accessories—is something of a misrepresentation. The army's standard issue is bound in grey aluminum and has a single blade, a can opener, a bottle opener, a hole punch and two

The army has a core of 3,800 military professionals, including trainers and pilots. And it operates an 80-km-long network of underground fortresses and emergency shelters that the civilian forces have tunneled deep into the hard rock of the Alps. Since 1981, when Switzerland passed an equal rights law, women volunteers have

served in unarmored administrative and medical units. Now numbering 3,000, they perform duties that range from sending burning papers to operating radio systems. Said army spokesman Egonas Raschel: "The strength of our army is its large size—bigger than the standing West German army at a much smaller price."

Most of the 65 million Swiss people to be convinced that their formidable militia has contributed substantially to the country's long history of peace, enshrined at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The Swiss army, which numbered 177,000 in 1964, voters demonstrated their loyalty to the army by turning down propositions to create a nonmilitary alternative of community service, such as social work for conscientious objectors. Last year 750 young men refused military service and spent an average of 10 months in jail. But the authorities say they are looking forward to using a renewed show of support for the army in any future referendum. Said Reithel: "The 150 wars since the second World War have all been unsuccessful. To do away with them would be suicidal." For now, the biggest battle the army faces is the war of words.

—ANNE STACEY with BURTON BOLLEA as  
George



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## Yellow's fading appeal

After decades of popularity, the vivid yellow police cruiser appears to be on its way out. The color of the future is white. The switch arises mostly from concerns about the health hazards that lead-based paint pose for auto-body-shop workers who paint the cruisers. As well, there is a potential saving of more than \$270 per car by using a standard assembly-line paint job instead of custom-mixed yellow. The police commission in Peel Region, west of Toronto, has decided to follow the lead of other local forces and change its fleet of 152 yellow vehicles to white. And the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Police Commissioners has launched a test program of color options. But while police commissioners and officers debate the relative safety of yellow



White Peel Region cruiser: risks from lead-based paint

and white cruisers in fog and snowstorms, some experts say that color is not a vital issue in determining visibility. Rad Merril Allen, professor of psychology at Indiana University in Bloomington, "Color is not nearly as important as running lights. It is difficult to encourage a headlight."

The switch from yellow to taking

place in police forces across Ontario. It started in the Toronto area in 1975, when the police force in York Region changed its cruisers to white with a narrow red stripe along each side. That same year Halton Region, which includes Oakville and Milton, introduced white-and-blue vehicles. Now, Peel has decided that by next spring 64 of its cruisers will be painted white with reflective blue stripes. The Peel commission's media relations officer, John Youmans, said that the lead-free variety of yellow paint is lustrous compared with the brilliant but hazardous lead-based paint. Besides, he added, white cruisers will be cheaper because the cars do not require repainting.

But in Metro Toronto the police union has resisted the proposed change of 380 cruisers from yellow, the color adopted in 1968, when police cars in various boroughs ranged from lime green to gray. Paul Walker, president of the Metro Toronto Police Association, said that white cruisers will not be as visible as yellow in poor weather. He said that if the commission opts for white cars, it should follow Peel's example of adding flashing white strobe lights for better visibility. But with economies and health risks taken into account, there is little doubt that the yellow cruiser will soon be a thing of the past.

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## Banking by telephone

Brenda Tosh had been searching for weeks for ways of increasing a \$15,000 nest egg for her retirement. Then, the 38-year-old Toronto high school secretary noticed a newspaper advertisement inviting customers to do their investment and mortgage business by telephone. Tosh phoned a toll-free number and within minutes placed an order for a Guaranteed Investment Certificate (GIC) at 10 1/2 per cent—slightly higher than that day's rate at most major banks and trust companies. In doing so she became one of the first users of Toronto-based General Trust Co.'s new DirectTrust telephone service, the first of its kind in Canada. The service operates seven days a week from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. Eastern time, and General president Reuben Calder says that it will drastically reduce its customers' need to visit a bank or trust company. As well, he says that the savings that General realizes by using phone lines allows the service to offer a higher rate of return on investments. Said Calder: "There is almost no overhead—no

branches, no brokers and no staff."

Calder said that the service attracted 70 new customers in its first 24 hours, an encouraging start on his firm's ambition to lure large numbers away from the big banks and trust companies. Said Calder: "Eighty or 90 per cent of the people out there are with the ma-

*A survey of 1,000 potential customers showed that most liked time saving innovations such as automated tellers*

jors, and that is the market we are going after." But for their part, officials of several of the large banks say that they have no immediate plans to respond, such as permitting established customers to purchase registered retirement savings plans with a phone call. Declared Toronto-Dominion Bank

spokesman Susan de Stott: "We keep a close eye on the competition. But we have not seen any crying need for a phone-on-call or term deposit service."

But Tosh, for one, said that she was pleased to be able to buy her GIC simply by giving her name, address, social insurance number and details of the transaction by phone, then sending the company a cheque drawn on her bank account. In return she received a personal identification number and a copy of her GIC. In subsequent telephone transactions, the company will identify her by means of a confidential account number and a voice tape made during the first conversation.

General Trust, which has two offices in Toronto and one in Vancouver, launched DirectTrust on Sept. 15, after a survey of 1,000 potential customers showed that most liked such time-saving innovations as automated tellers. For a proven success story, Calder can look to a Dutch subsidiary of the New York-based Chase Manhattan Bank using the same system. Amsterdam's Directbank has attracted 130,000 customers and \$975,000 in assets during its first two years of operation. Now, Calder says, he is hoping that Canadians will decide to use their fingers to do their banking.

—LEVIN CAHILL in Toronto

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#### MECHANICS

## Hope for a male pill

Modern women have had access to effective, easy-to-use contraceptives since the birth control pill came on to the market in 1960. For men, only the centuries-old condom has proved as effective as female birth control methods—even though scientists have been trying to develop a male birth control pill for 36 years. But last month officials of the Geneva-based World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that researchers at Edinburgh's Royal Infirmary had obtained promising results from a year-long clinical trial of a new male contraceptive. Researchers administered monthly injections of a hormone preparation to nine volunteers and found that the hormone rendered the subjects temporarily sterile. Now, the week-ended trials will be extended to at least eight other countries next year. And Dr. Frederick Wa, the clinical scientist who directed the Edinburgh tests, predicts that pharmaceutical companies could be marketing the preparation in pill form by the year 2000.

The search for a male pill has been marked by repeated failures. It has also been accompanied by occasional changes from scientists that medical researchers, most of whom are men, hesitate to interfere with the rhythms of the male body. But such experts as Dr. Wayne Barzin, a biomedical research director in New York City, say instead that basic biology has prompted scientists to concentrate on female reproductive cycles. For example, a man's body can produce as many as 200 million sperm each day—each one capable of fertilizing the single egg produced by a woman each month. Still, scientists have tested various substances and techniques in their attempts to reduce the contraceptive imbalance. In experiments conducted in a 1985 scientific trial, 12 men in Montreal and Quebec City were incessantly tight underwear to hold their testicles close to their bodies. The men reported some initial discomfort, but the year-long tests showed that increased temperatures in the testicles did lower sperm production. But in 1984, Chinese researchers halted tests on a chemical derived from cotton seeds when researchers discovered that it had caused permanent sterility in several subjects.

By contrast, the Edinburgh trials

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found that the volunteers' sperm production returned to normal three to four months after they stopped taking the hormone injections. Indeed, one man's wife became pregnant six months after her husband received his last injection. The test subjects—including a telecommunications engineer, a plumber and a bingo caller—all received small doses of testosterone, a hormone that suppresses pituitary hormones needed to stimulate sperm production. At the same time, the monthly injections contained the male hormone androgen to maintain such male secondary sexual characteristics as facial hair growth and lower-pitched voices. The test results: seven of the nine volunteers produced no sperm at all during the trial, and the other two produced only small quantities. Declared Wu: "Even when the sperm count was reduced to small numbers, they were nonfunctional and incapable of penetrating or fertilizing eggs." There was one other significant—and heartening—finding. During the tests, the volunteers also kept diaries of their sex lives, tracking in such matters as patterns of dreaming, thoughts, desire and even fantasies. All nine reported that the hormone treatments did not interfere with their sex drives.

Despite such promising results, many researchers say that a male pill will not gain widespread acceptance until men can overcome their reluctance to a contraceptive that causes temporary sterility. Said Wu: "There is a hard core of men who will never accept the idea of a birth control pill. They would think the idea was a threat to their machismo." Indeed, in a 1984 study drawn from extensive interviews with 31 men, Toronto endocrinologist Dr. David Hearn found that only 66 per cent said that they would see a proven male birth control pill. Said Hearn, who has researched male contraception—and men's attitudes toward it—for the past 12 years: "There is modest acceptance on the part of males—not overwhelming acceptance." Added Wu: "A male pill may never be popular with beavers with active sex lives, simply because girls wouldn't believe a man who said he was taking it."

Hearn said he doubts that the male pill will quickly gain widespread acceptance. But to counter such skepticism, Wu is preparing to recruit trials involving 300 couples. The ultimate goal of the research, continuing in Scotland and such countries as Australia, relieving the sexual imbalance in contraception.

—NORA UNDERWOOD with JUNE BOGGS in Toronto



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## BOOKS

# Building a fortune

THE MASTER BUILDERS  
HOW THE REICHMANNS REACHED  
FOR AN EMPIRE

By Peter Foster  
(Key Porter, \$44 pages, \$24.95)

When Ron Dickson, the head of Wildstar's United Auto Workers Union Local 3087, arrived in a gosh-a-dit in Ottawa's Four Seasons hotel for an appointment last June, he was greeted by an anxious Paul Reichmann, the legendary Canadian developer. Reichmann, then bidding for control of Hiram Walker Resources Ltd., had arranged the meeting to win support from Dickson, who represented liquor distillers working at Hiram Walker. A two-hour verbal chess game followed, in which Reichmann asserted that he harbored no hidden agenda harmful to the union. But Dickson withheld support. Instead, he left the business-



Paul Reichmann: talent, photogaph

man with a copy of his open letter to the Windsor Star, which stated baldly, "In the real world - a man's word is not enough." That story, quoted in Peter Foster's immensely readable fourth book, typifies the Reichmann business style: a man's word is not enough. That reputation enabled them to amass a fortune in real estate. But now, as they move into the less familiar corporate world, the old formula seems to have lost some of its renewed potency.

Foster's book offers a comprehensive look at the rise of the Toronto-based Reichmanns, from their arrival in Canada in the late 1960s to their present positions as principal shareholders in Olympia & York, the world's largest privately owned property developers. Accelerating their corporate empire building, they have recently engineered two of Canada's

largest takeovers: Golf Canada last year and this year Hiram Walker. In the process, Foster argues, the Reichmanns' reach has finally exceeded their grasp; they have faced numerous difficulties, including hostile takeover battles and public relations gaffes. Still, such problems must be viewed in the context of the Reichmanns' unparalleled accomplishments.

Sixty-five years ago the Reichmanns were poultry merchants in Hungary. Facing political unrest, the family eventually settled in Canada. There, brothers Albert, Paul and Ralph parlayed a modest fish business into a real estate and development empire, amassing a private fortune estimated at about \$17 billion.

Notoriously reclusive, the Reichmanns rebuffed Foster's requests for interviews. In his earlier works, including *The Shogun's Son*, Foster skillfully portrayed the oil business from the inside. But without personal

access to the Reichmanns, he is unable to escort the reader into their very private world—a major weakness of the book.

Still, the issues on which Foster focuses transcend that problem. The Reichmanns, he contends, initially succeeded through raw intuition and shrewd calculation. But they have prospered more recently simply because they have such large and important holdings. "The Reichmanns," writes Foster, "have been encouraged by a financial and political system that indulges those with talent and chutzpah to the point of folly." Despite the author's lack of access to his subjects, *The Master Builders* draws back the curtain and reveals the mechanism behind the Reichmanns' magic.

—JAN SHREVEILL

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## Touring the City of Light

PARIS NOTEBOOKS

By Maria Gallant  
*Macmillan of Canada, 218 pages  
\$24.95*

**M**ary Gallwey, one of the best writers of fiction Canada has produced, left the country as a young journalist in 1958. In eight subsequent books of fiction, notably from *The Fifthmost Desirable* (1978) and *Overhead* in a Bellows (1986), she revealed an eye for character and language as sharp as a cut diamond. The incisive, very precise of Paris Notebooks, her first collection of nonfiction, demonstrates that she lost none of her skill as a reporter after she quit her feature-writing job at the *Montreal Star*—and 26 years ago.

More than a third of the book comprises the journals that Gallant kept in Paris during May and early June of 1968. In those turbulent weeks a makeshift alliance of students and workers violently stormed down the streets in the foundations of President Charles de Gaulle's regime. Gallant's journals (first published in *The New Yorker*) eloquently capture the hysteria that pervaded Paris as students painted the

city's ancient walls with the slogan "Imagination is taking power." Franco Basile seemed to teeter on the brink of a collective nervous breakdown. When the government finally resumed control, Galassi observes, it was "like the feeling after a miscarriage—instant thanksgiving that the pain has ceased."

*Gallant sees France without rose-tinted glasses; its canity, hypocrisy and xenophobia all annoy her*

plus the feeling of zero because it was all for nothing."

The terse and spontaneous drama of "The Events in May" make the rest of Paris Notebooks look slight by comparison. Twelve of its 11 articles concern the 1968 student strikes, as well as any other Canadian war brides stands out inconspicuously. More characteristic is "Paris: The Taste of a New Age," in which Gallant's sassy records the intuitive growth of fresh modern archi-

lecture in the City of Light. She goes France without nose-tinted glasses; in reality, hypocrisy and xenophobia all along her. Poésie flows so sparingly from her pen that when she alludes to "the French refusal to accept poetry as a sign of failure in an artist," the reader feels a mild surprise that Gallant has turned into warner.

Gallant has a talent, rare in Canadian letters, for the informed aperçus, the alert generalizations. And it is often tinged with her celebrated scorn. The literary style of Simone de Beauvoir, she suggests, "has the dazed, roving rhythm of a French school girl chewing gum at a concert in time to Bach." While her speculative reach and occasional tenderness is absent from *Pierre Notebook*, a cool lucidity about her adopted city is apparent in her fiction and nonfiction alike.

And Gallant has become a true Parisienne. For all her complaints about the city, she has a manifest affection for its buildings, its history and even its residents. She describes a 19th-century baron as "witty, clever, worldly, cultivated, creditable, elegant, and intelligent—a *bon vivant*—a *bon vivant* of Parisian." Rare indeed, but as long as Mavis Gallant remains there, not absent-minded at all.

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## More wild Irish prose

J. P. TWOMEY AND S. CHITTENDEN

By J.P. Donleavy  
(Michael Joseph/Rainbird,  
222 pages, \$26.95)

**F**or any Irishman, says novelist J.P. Donleavy, their country is little more than a "broken stool on the chest of the cold Atlantic." But in the Irish diaspora, he adds, Ireland is a sweet and glowing emerald under demand of poverty, darkness or exile. Donleavy, born and raised in New York City by Irish immigrant parents but a resident of Ireland for more than 30 years, is a distinctly qualified to speak from both sides of the Celtic fence. Donleavy was 39 when he moved to Dublin in the fall of 1946. J.P. Donleavy's *Ireland* chronicles the years that preceded publication of his first novel, *The Ginger Man*, in 1955. Donleavy writes, "The emigration of the Irish is a vast and mysterious and madman, it is the story of a people who have been driven from their land by poverty and war."

Donleavy's account reveals the source of such reflecting Donleavy fiction as *The Secretly Secretive of Solihame Strand* & *A Singular Man*. Donleavy and his friends once ran naked up Dublin's busy Grafton Street to Dave Brown's pub—a feat he calls



Disclaimer: a shed sports, drunken ride

"The deed of the male violence." But his drinking binges took place everywhere from "boisterous saloons, where spending a sunset would get you a fist in the gut," to the high-class Skatbourne hotel, "where you might be whipped unceremoniously with a riding crop for calling a brand a dog." When the haze of Duika faded, there were perilous rides into the mountains to confine drinking after hours at country clubs.

Reminiscing about his "close enemy," author Brendan Behan, Donohue recalls that they once abandoned a planned flight because no one would leave the cozy pub to watch them do battle outside. But they were also literary allies. One day, Donohue writes, he returned home to find his cottage outside Dublin in shambles. On the desk beside his manuscript of *The Ginger Men*, Behan had placed a stained and tattered early version of his book *Borstal Boy*.

More than just a string of drinking stories, the book documents Dunsany's metamorphosis from young American to Irish writer. And like the women who embrace a religion more fervently than its priests, Dunsany frequently sounds more Irish than the Irish themselves. It is a joyous, pantoastic and elegant cry.

—KEVIN SEANLICH

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# A modern medicine show

**HOSPITAL**  
By Merrin O'Malley  
(Macmillan of Canada, \$20 pages,  
\$24.95)

**T**he word "hospital" is rooted in the Latin word *hospitium*—"guest room." Like "haste" and "hotel," it carries a meaning of shelter and caring. And because hospitals were run by religious orders to care

for the ill who were poor, the word also conveyed a sense of charity. As portrayed in Martin O'Malley's *Hospital*, the modern institution is far different from those historic facilities where the destitute went to die. Functioning as the Toronto General Hospital, the book is a poem to the modern, professionally managed, multidisciplinary, well-funded megainstitution. It is full of statistics expressing awe at the

scale of the operation: 14,000 doors, and 210,000 pounds of bananas destined for patients' meals each year. O'Malley does not, however, lose sight of the hospital's charitable underpinnings. His short, readable book is written in a tough-tender style reminiscent of great detective fiction, as if Raymond Chandler had collaborated with the public relations department of Toronto General itself.

More an immediate record than an in-depth investigation, O'Malley's book makes effective use of the drama of transplant surgery, the emergency department and the intensive care units. That remains its bright, vivid prose, but the lack of historical context makes it shallow and muddled, like a pulp novel rather than a serious examination of a complex institution. O'Malley almost ignores the history of the century-old institution: anything he did not see or interview—does not exist. Surgeons are more prominent than were physicians, but the book's hero is an able, decent hospital administrator named Václav Skvořek, who dominates the book. In O'Malley's account, Skvořek remained a good institution, giving names a place in management and overseeing its merger with another downtown hospital. Yet Toronto General achieved its distinction and made many of its great claims to fame before Skvořek's arrival in 1980.

As for the doctors, the author displays a curious ambivalence. He paints clear and laudatory portraits of individuals—the gifted transplant surgeon, the meticulous pathologist, the thoughtful, sensitive psychiatrist. But he depicts medical practitioners as a group as arrogant, money-hungry narcissists. More critically, O'Malley overlooks the Toronto General's role as a teaching hospital, with its special emphasis on education and research. Indeed, its important association with the University of Toronto is almost completely ignored.

The book's final chapter chronicles the 1986 merger between Toronto General Hospital and the Toronto Western Hospital. Its planners claim the hybrid will offer increased efficiency and the pooling of resources for research. But O'Malley misses the implications. With its new corporate style of management, its president and vice-presidents, the old house-of-charity model is giving way to the superhospital—as efficient money machine, motivated less by charity and caring than by the bottom line. In rising institutions, the crossed use has led to vulnerability and, occasionally, corruption. Seeing none of that, O'Malley has turned a complex, formidable institution into very ordinary TV drama.

—WILLIS RABBITT

## PUBLISHING

# New world rhapsodies

**DVOŘAK IN LOVE**  
By Josef Skvorecky  
Translated by Paul Wilson  
(Anter & Orpen Denno,  
180 pages, \$25.95)

**I**n 1982 the Czech composer Antonín Dvořák sailed to New York. For the next three years he directed the city's National Conservatory of Music, at once fascinated by America and strongly nostalgic for

home, where resemblance to Beethoven, F.L. Dostoevsky's 1975 novel about a slightly later period of American music. Although Dvořák's left-wing politics would be anathema to Skvorecky, Dostoevsky's imaginative fusion of East and West, and his urge to reveal a civilization through its music, are also in Skvorecky's work. *Dvořák in Love* is a novel for voices the virtuosic solists who appear in its pages range from a tuba player to

the composer's struggles to balance "the weight and toil of Europe" against America's "poverty to risk adventure," the reader feels the presence of the author—and, in particular, his barely concealed regret that Dvořák sailed home. It suggests that the immigrant constant cannot entirely forgive the composer for relinquishing "the soil of America, the longing for freedom."

Not that Skvorecky is starry-eyed about the America of the 1890s. He takes Dvořák on a tour of New York's slums and shows the composer looking at the city's social ills by befriending blacks. A saxophone player in his youth, Skvorecky turns such black moods as Harry Belafonte into secondary themes of the novel, and he even finds Dvořák's melodic influence in George Gershwin and Duke Ellington. Indeed, a passion for music is the central love of the book.

But there is a final, hidden meaning to the title: Having temporarily turned away from the ravages of modern Czech history, evoked with biting irony in previous work, Skvorecky is free to display a new and sustained tenderness. His exploration of the life and times of Antonín Dvořák has been written not in sorrow, anger or spite—but in love.

—MARK ABLEY



Josef and Zdena Skvorecký: a novel for voices and smugged books that hit apart

his homeland. His stay in the United States was productive: it inspired *Shogun*, No. 2 (*Prom the New World*), the superb *Collo Converso* and two of his best, classic bestsellers. But when Dvořák's New York contract expired, he happily returned to Prague, where he died in 1904. Nearly a century later Dvořák's sojourn in America has provided a canvas novel by another Czech emigrant, Josef Skvořek.

In secret time is all the more remarkable because its author may never be able to go home.

Skvorecky uses the fictionalized experience of Dvořák to educate the reader in the intricacies of American culture and history. Complex in its structure, *Dvořák in Love* moves back and forth in time, from the composer's young manhood in the 1860s to the 1980s, when his residency in New York is only a memory. The book

a spokesman, a Manhattan critic is to a Czech country wealth. Each of their chapters reflects a different facet of Dvořák's personality.

To his credit, Skvorecky never tries to explain away the sweet embrace of Dvořák's art. The son of a butcher in rural Bohemia, Dvořák never lost his shy shyness about the ways of the world. Skvorecky suggests that his first love—an unsuccessful, lifelong adoration of Josephine Gershwins, the older sister of his future wife, Anna—inspired some of his greatest music. Although the shared affection of Anna furthered Dvořák's career, the heartrending loss of Josephine deepened his spirit.

But Skvorecky's title refers to more than simply the composer's romantic attachments. It alludes also to his delight in the music and culture of America. When Skvorecky describes

**I**n the bright, airy fourth-story office of 65 Park Avenue in downtown Toronto, Czech-born author Josef Skvorecky was reading a letter sent to him by an admirer. It contained a quotation from Charles Dickens on the role of a writer in a free society: "Without him, tyrants and hangers on all countries would have their way." For Skvorecky, 62, and his wife, Sona, 53, those words hit home: they have dedicated their small publishing house to tearing down the cultural iron curtain that keeps the books of world-acclaimed Czech writers from readers in their own country.

In the past 12 years the Skvoreckys have published an impressive 500 titles by Czech emigrants and émigré writers still living in Czechoslovakia. Even more remarkably, they have managed to struggle many of these books back into their homeland. The

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work 15-hour days, seven days a week, to maintain the productivity of their company—and to continue with other pursuits. In an interview last week, Josef told *Maclean's*, "I'm grateful to this country for giving to the others in 1968 what we want."

Slovak's prodigious literary output includes 10 novels—the most recent being *Donatelli in Love*—and numerous short stories, translations into Czech, articles and film scripts. An author, poet, director in Bratislava, he is to be translated into English for publication in 1989 to commemorate the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. *Maclean's* is now a presence in the Czech and film studies at the University of Toronto.

While Josef manages and edits manuscripts for 68 Publishers, Zdenka—former stage and dancer in a Czech folk ensemble—manages production and the company's management. Indeed, it was her idea to start the firm in 1971 to publish her husband's novel *The Book Corp.*, which had been banned in Czechoslovakia two years earlier. The Slovaks poured their life savings of \$5,000 into that first publication. Since then the firm has expanded into a full-fledged publishing house with its own typesetting and printing operations for books, periodicals and magazines in Czech and several other languages. In the process, Zdenka has become a typesetter and printer, aided by a skeleton staff of four. Despite the long hours, the Slovaks are not complaining. Josef, who has won a medal, *Sommer in Prague*, and several short stories, one of which is part of a scheduled 68 Publishers anthology of short fiction by Czech and North American writers.

Whether his story will ever be read here is another matter. While the company's editorial board is a wide readership among Czech expatriates around the world, the Slovaks can only guess how many books get over the border. For five years they arranged for a courier to take their manuscripts to carry the books into Prague. Then an informant alerted Czech officials "When they were caught," recalled Josef, "50 in Prague were arrested—people whose only crime was that their address was on these books—for a year or two."

They have since found other methods to get the books into Czechoslovakia and manuscripts out. Meanwhile, readers' letters augured out of the country kept pouring in—with only one major complaint, said Josef, "Only one book is not read and is not read, and after 300 people read it, the binding starts to come apart."

—LIVAN POLLEA in Toronto



O'Sullivan, Trudeau in 1977, during a summer visit of Tory history

## Campaigning for readers

Last year former Liberal MP Jean Chrétien's autobiography, *Struggle From the Heart* (Key Porter), catapulted to the top of the national best-seller list. Published in English and French editions, the book became the first work by a Canadian author to sell more than 350,000 hardcover copies in a single year. Its success, especially clearly cradled, the attention of other politicians: this fall several Liberals and one former Tory MP have taken a cue from Chrétien and are releasing their own memoirs. Several other books, written by journalists and bureaucrats, are also contending for the unofficial title of "Political Blockbuster of the Year." The race is certain to be a lively one. But as it rages the race with election candidates, the nation's political authors are unusually matched—and fall to deliver on some of their promises.

Although last year's most celebrated literary Liberal was the Little Guy from Shonagong, the low to the title in 1986 is already emerging as the Big Guy from the Back Room Senator Keith Davey. His memoir, *The Resurrection of a Pioneer for Politics* (Standard), has already sold 42,000 copies before an official launch this week. More powerful than most opinion magazines, Davey has always seemed to inhabit a shadowy world

filled with leather coaches, cigar smoke and decades of experience. Davey was dubbed "The Rammer" by Globe and Mail columnist Scott Young for his reputed ability to produce showers of notes on the Liberal party during its intergovernmental drought of unpopularity in its eight-year tenure. Davey describes how he maneuvered to keep the Liberal party in power for the best part of the past quarter-century.

Davey is at his best on the subject of Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Although he praises Trudeau's perfidy and greed, Davey acknowledges that the former prime minister has always been "his own man." When Davey managed Trudeau's campaign, his advice to his leader was, "A little passivity wouldn't hurt." But the passages in his book that have generated the most interest are those on Trudeau's successor, Liberal Leader John Turner. Davey blames Turner for losing the 1984 election by attempting to run a one-man show. "John Turner was the horse, but he also wanted to be the jockey. That does not work." The book has fueled, from about Turner's ability to retain the leadership of the party.

Another Liberal elder statesman competing with the Rammer for space on bookstore shelves is former

minister of agriculture Eugene Whelan, who wrote his autobiography with the help of Toronto freelance Rick Archibald. Entitled *Whelan: The Man in the Green Stetson* (Irwin), the book is as self-serving as any other of its type, but more fun. Laying the part of a show-off rule, Whelan built a 22-year career in Ottawa, ending in 1984 with a pillbox, though denied, his leadership of the party. Whelan's portrayal of himself as a fighter for the little man, who asked his bookends while his fellow was covering them, is at once apologetic, endearing and persuasive. The book captures the common-sense attitudes and earthy language of a man who once showed off that most high-ranking Ottawa official "I don't know sheep s--- from potty"—an odd remark, because in his view many of his capital colleagues were themselves sheep.

More sober account of life in Parliament Hill is Patrick Gossage's *Close to the Chairmen: My Years Between the Press and Pierre Elliott Trudeau* (McClelland & Stewart). Unlike Davey and Whelan, Gossage never penetrated Liberal party's inner sanctum. When he joined Trudeau's staff as an assistant press secretary in the fall of 1976, it was a full month before he met the prime minister. When he left, more than five years later, Trudeau was unaware that Gossage had been serving him so long. The author admits that the most powerful men in the land rarely sought his counsel—nor did press officers want to talk. Combining excerpts from his diary with other reminiscences, Gossage provides little to enhance understanding of the enigmatic former prime minister. Indeed, O'Sullivan has been a fighter since his high school days, when he defeated Shelly Capps—now the Liberal MP for Hamilton East—in a student election. But since then the energetic Capps has requested most of his political opponents. In her soon-to-be published autobiography, *Nobody's Baby: A Survival Guide to Politics* (Doubleday), Capps displays the same abrasive style that she has shown in the House of Commons, where she and other freethinking Liberal MPs in the "Red Pack" have taken delight in opposing Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Although she says that she wrote the book to "encourage fabulous Liberal candidates—especially women," Capps undercuts her own feminist arguments

with almost apocalyptic descriptions of male Liberal leaders. Of her meetings with former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, she says "Trudeau kept staring at me with those piercing Gallic eyes. I had succumbed to the aphorism's inaccurate charm" of John Turner. "The first thing that struck me about him was the flash of his penetrating blue eyes." Added with shallow insight, Capps's book provides little insight into the author's political culture. And at 55, a fresh MP is too young to write memoirs.



Capps' piercing blue eyes, shallow analysis

minion for three years.

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But given the increasingly insatiable public appetite for political gossip, politicians are unlikely to keep their secrets to themselves until ripe old age. More reminiscences by legislators, including memoirs by former Quebec premier René Lévesque, as well as books by political observers Alan Fotheringham, Charles Lynch and Peter Brimble, have just been—or are about to be—published. While federal election fever grips the nation only every four years, the national political contest among political authors has become a never-ending campaign. For many current and former politicians, writing memoirs has proven to be a more effective—and remunerative—way of enduring themselves to the public than living behind.

—MICHAEL REINERT and DON CAMPBELL, with GREGORY L. MULLIN and GREGORY L. MULLIN

### MACLEAN'S BESTSELLER LIST

#### Fiction

- 1 *A Matter of Honour, Andrew (D)*
- 2 *Red Storm Rising, Glen (D)*
- 3 *Wonderful, Best (D)*
- 4 *A Perfect Day, in Cleveland (D)*
- 5 *Act of War, David (D)*
- 6 *The Enemy Within, Jonathan (D)*
- 7 *1914: The War Machine, Arnold (D)*
- 8 *Power of the Sword, Smith (D)*
- 9 *B. Stephen (D)*
- 10 *Spectator, Gossage (D)*

#### Nonfiction

- 1 *Fatherhood, Gaddy (D)*
- 2 *Wien, Berlin (D)*
- 3 *Fit for Life, Diamond and Diamond (D)*
- 4 *Switzerland in a Royal Wedding, Hall (D)*
- 5 *The Executioner, Kuznets (D)*
- 6 *James Herriot's Dear Stories, Herriot (D)*
- 7 *The Executioner, Gossage (D)*
- 8 *Canada's Greatest: Who Own Canadian? Frances (D)*
- 9 *Fort The Men and the Machine, Lewis (D)*
- 10 *Back to the Future: The Story, Hudson and Hudson (D)*

(D) Fiction and Nonfiction

—Compiled by Frances McNeely

# Our first female prime minister

By Allan Fotheringham

It's always nice to get help in life's missions. Lord knows, Divine Providence can be most useful. Every little bit helps. It is acknowledged, therefore, that in my personal mission to elect the first female prime minister of Canada, all assistance is greatly appreciated. Especially the inside news that Adrienne Clarkson is about to become the next president of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It is evident the vaulting box is well along, far, in my project, that—while daunting—is not impossible.

Having helped Brian Mulroney into 24 Success Down—the voters eventually will decide on the wisdom of their decision—it is now time to move on to the next language super. (Whatever you think of The Jew, you surely must agree that it was necessary to get the Liberals out of power for at least a sobering spell.) Is the future it will be necessary to get the men out of power.

This department, you will agree, has been unwavering in the past as a supporter of present cnc boss Pierre Jurena. He has been held up here as a pivotal figure in the saving of this country that doesn't want to be saved—a man history will applaud for his roles with the CTV and the CMC in gathering what is left of our nationality. We smile when we see each other as surprised.

Alas, I fear we must finally give in to the shivering, tip-toeing desire of the Times to get rid of him. He was appointed in 1982 for a seven-year term. We all agree that CMC heads should not be thrown out at the whim of changing governments, but a general resignation might do the trick. The imperative of Adrienne looking on the horizon tends to concentrate the mind.

Mr. Jurena, gentlemen that he is, cannot be faulted for his programming philosophy (though my first nervous feelings of doubt came when he let Peter Herrodoff, the pride of Winnipeg and Harvard, leave "The Holy Alex Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News."

Mother Corp"—Stanley Berlin, patent pending).

Mr. Jurena, however, as the fallout from the Caplan Report on the CMC has revealed, has let the computer boffins so dominate CMC financing and budgeting that no one knows which way it is up. This is a crime that requires punishment. Computers blight our lives, and once they are allowed into CMC financial records, which are inconceivable expense, something serious must be done. Something serious is called Adrienne Clarkson, 47.

The point is that Adrienne's tenure



as the plateness and binary agent-general for Ontario is Paris is just about up. I was worried about my next move for her, on the way to 24 Success, when it became apparent that the way stories of the CMC president's 14-foot disk was the obvious answer. She was cleverly pacified in France, in waiting for the CMC spot, and now she will be cleverly positioned as the CMC, while the Canadian counterintelligence-muzzling level adjusts to the mud, a half-dozen or so years from now, of a female prime minister—in succession to Golda Meir in Israel and Indira Gandhi in India and Maggie Thatcher in Britain. Eventually this country must grow up.

Adrienne, you see, has always been ahead of her time. Born in Hong Kong, raised by a screen-loving father who taught her that nothing was impossible for an immigrant Chinese girl, schooled in Ottawa, she was about the first female star that the CMC produced, starting with *Thérèse* in the af-

ternoon and finishing with *The Jolly Movie*. She was a superb journalist and interviewer.

Ahead of her time? When her marriage to Stephen Clarkson, professor of political economy at the University of Toronto, failed, she was one of the first of her generation to let upon the younger-generation solution. Her man, author John Ralston Saul, a steady fellow who has been in John Kenneth Galbraith's magazine that modestly is a highly overrated virtue, is a perfect counterpart for her in Paris, barely bilingual as she is, twenty and quickly. If we are going to have our first female prime minister, why not double our fun by having our first younger-man chairman?

Everything fits for the CMC Adrienne, who has a wardrobe that makes inside Maroon look like a bag lady, was appointed to the Paris post by the Conservative government of premier Mulroney's Billy Duce, since retired to boardrooms. It was actually standbys by Julian Porter, the Toronto lawyer whose wife is a publisher of some note—and the second-fanciest women in Canada.

The other factor, of course, facilitating my argument, is that the new Ontario Liberal government of David Peterson entirely wants that Paris plan as a leading spot for one of its own loyal troops. Adrienne undoubtedly knows that and will be casting about looking to meet, in Queen Mary, as she gets all her clothes back home. Although the appointment to Paris was made by the Ontario Conservatives, it has not been determined what her personal politics are so we look beyond the CMC post. It doesn't really matter these days, what with a new Conservative, John Turner, leading the Liberal party and a retired Liberal, Brian Mulroney, running the Conservatives.

The Prime Minister, in her current troubles, needs a few high-level women appointments. Jurena looks very tired. Helpful as always, I contribute my solution.

I know all you guys out there in radicalized are laughing. But that's what they did when I first started on my Project Mulroney.



*Newsflash for Grandpa:  
Your 8-year-old granddaughter's in love! With our wonderful guide Rafael. She's even accepted his hat—(sounds serious, huh?)  
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Sally, Tom and the Kids*

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